

WEATHER

Clearing
and Slightly
Cooler

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PATRIOTS FREE PARIS

Overwhelm Nazis in 4-Day Battle

See Pages 3, 4, 5

ROMANIA SAYS IT QUILTS WAR

LONDON, Thursday, Aug. 24 (UP).—Romania, in a move breaking Adolf Hitler's grip on the Balkans, has accepted an armistice offered by the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States and has ceased all hostilities, a Romanian Royal proclamation broadcast by Bucharest announced last night.

Moscow, London, or Washington offered no immediate confirmation, but a foreign office spokesman here said Romania's withdrawal from the war was "perfectly possible." Prime Minister Winston Churchill's latest war review in Commons disclosed that the Soviet Union had offered Romania peace terms approved by the United Nations.

Only four days ago, the Soviet armies began a tremendous offensive which swept over the Romanian city of Iasi and moved toward the Ploesti oil fields, fuel source for Hitler's war machine. Today Soviet troops still were pushing on into Romania.

Premier Marshal Ion Antonescu, friend and follower of Adolf Hitler, and his government were ousted. Bucharest broadcasts said that a government headed by Gen. Konstantin Sana-

tescu and including the veteran Peasant Party leader Iuliu Maniu was in power. Greigor Culescu-Buzesti was named foreign minister.

"I call upon the government of national union to fulfill the determined will of the country to conclude peace with the United Nations," said the proclamation of King Mihail.

Romania entered the war on June 22, 1941. On Dec. 6, she declared war on Great Britain and on Dec. 12, on the U. S.

She won some territory in the Soviet Union with the help of the Germans, but in addition to giving up her oil she lost the better part of 14 divisions in the Crimea, both in the siege of Sevastopol and in the Soviet counteroffensive last spring.

Then the Red Army, following up its victories, crossed the Romanian border, and Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov announced that the Soviet Union had no intention of altering the political or social structure of Romania. Civil administration was turned over to the Romanians in territory occupied by the Soviet Union.

N. Y. State AFL Convention Backs FDR, Only 7 Vote 'No'

By DOROTHY LOEB

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—By an overwhelming majority, the New York State Federation of Labor, largest and oldest AFL affiliate, today endorsed President Roosevelt for reelection.

This action, foreseen since last Sunday when the Federation's executive body had adopted a fourth term resolution, came after an hour's debate in which the President's labor record and war leadership were acclaimed.

Among the 1,100 delegates, representing a million and a half workers, only seven stood up to be counted as opposed when the vote was taken. These included Vincent J. Ferris of New York and Henry O'Connell of Rochester, Dewey appointees to paid posts, Charles Hanson and Charles Johnson, both of New York, delegates from Republican William Hutcheson's Carpenters' Union, and William Cross of New York, a delegate from Matthew Wolf's Photo Engravers.

Thomas Murray, State Federation president, announced that he opposed the fourth term in the executive council because he believed it "not in the best interests of the Federation." The majority disagreed, he said, and he accepted their decision. Edward McGarry, Resolutions Committee secretary, also spoke against endorsement.

The reading of the Executive Council's resolution produced the biggest pro-Roosevelt demonstration of the convention. It would have been bigger but Harold Hanover, of Buffalo, Federation vice-president, and convention chairman for this business, ruled strictly against demonstrations. Delegates had scores of placards ready reading "Bakers Want Roosevelt," "Teamsters Want Roosevelt," and the like, but these were barred.

The resolution adopted recalls that the State Federation endorsed Roosevelt every time he ran since 1928, on the basis of his labor record and in conformity with AFL nonpartisan policy.

Since he became President in 1933, said the declaration, "he has adhered to the policies of safeguarding human freedom and liberty and has brought about by legislative means many important laws for the protection of the workers of our country."

The resolution listed the National Labor Relations Act, the Social Security Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act and the Walsh-Healy Act as among these laws, and added: "He has proved himself a great statesman in foreseeing the danger to the United States in the totalitarian policies of Hitler, Mussolini and the warlords of Japan."

"Under his leadership, since the war began, our armed forces in co-operation with our allies are winning campaigns in all theatres of war which have brought final victory in sight."

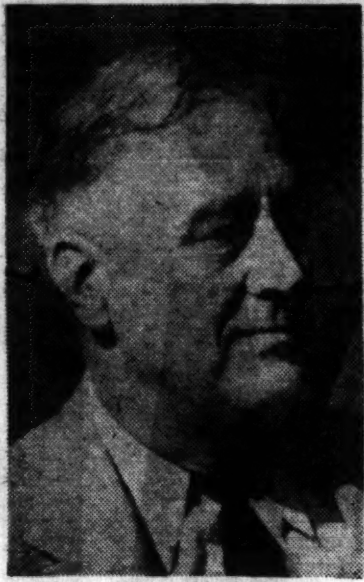
"His leadership and experience are still essential to the nation in winning the war and winning the peace after the war."

FERRIS GETS A LAUGH

Most opposition centered around the hackneyed appeal that Republicans are in the State administration and "we have to live with them for the next two years so shouldn't antagonize 'em." This was used by Ferris, who protested amid delegates' laughter that he was "really a Democrat."

There was an interesting by-play between Carpenters' delegates as Hanover, an international representative of Hutcheson's union, found himself as chairman compelled to rule against Hanson and Johnson, fellow union members, time and again in the debate.

He ruled out, for example, all discussion of Dewey's record on the basis that Dewey wasn't mentioned in the resolution and that all debate must be on the basis of the President, since he was the only candidate dealt with.



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

Speakers for the endorsement were John Doyle, of Buffalo, representing the state conference of painters; Thomas O'Leary, of New York City Teamsters Council 16; Joseph Tuvim, representing the International Ladies Garment Workers, of Buffalo, Federation vice-president, and Jack Rosenberg, of New York City, Musicians Local 802. Many others wanted the floor but debate was limited.

All sent deep shafts home against the Ferris and O'Connell support of Dewey since both are Dewey appointees, Ferris on the Alcohol Beverage Control Board and O'Connell on the State Industrial Board.

WANTS FDR AT PEACE TABLE

Doyle praised the President as a man who "by his every word, by his every act, by his every deed, has paved the way for rehabilitation of the world" and urged adoption of the resolution so that FDR might "sit at the peace table." He included Mrs. Roosevelt in his tribute. Tuvim recalled labor's gains under the Roosevelt administration.

The ILGWU Social Democrat interjected the one discordant note into the pro-Roosevelt discussion by calling upon delegates to go home and "knock the hell out of the CIO," a proposal which contrasted strangely with the rest of his speech, and the Federation action, since the CIO is working hard for the President's reelection.

Rosenberg asserted that endorsement would make both major parties sit up and take notice of the Federation.

O'Connell sought to use part of the speech of George Meany, national AFL secretary-treasurer, as ammunition to attack the President. He cited Meany's condemnation of the Little Steel formula and his complaints against the Department of Labor as arguments against endorsement.

Resolutions adopted yesterday included reaffirmation of labor's no-strike pledge, declaration against all sales taxes, condemnation of racial bigotry, demands for full opportunity for women in retraining and financial aid during reconversion to peace production. Pledges of support to the continuance of the Women's Bureau of the State Department of Labor, demand for immediate enforcement of the state law requiring equal pay for equal work, irrespective of sex, and a demand for revision of the Little Steel formula and others.

A resolution commending AFL President William Green for sending Luigi Antonini of the ILGWU to Italy on a mission was also approved.

House Body Bars Gov't Workers Jobless Pay

By ADAM LAPIN

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—With two diametrically opposed plans confronting Congress, the issues are being sharply drawn for the major reconversion fight which will take place on the House floor next week.

Official backing of the House Ways and Means Committee is being put behind a measure even more reactionary and inadequate than the thoroughly unsatisfactory George bill passed by the Senate.

The GOP diehard polltaxer coalition which dominates the committee is busily at work ripping out of the George bill every provision which would be at all helpful during the reconversion period.

Stricken from the bill by a 13 to 7 vote today was a provision extending coverage of unemployment compensation to about 3,000,000 workers employed by the government in arsenals, Navy yards and the like.

Provisions for retraining war workers and providing them with transportation back to their homes have also been taken out of the George bill in the Ways and Means Committee.

PUBLIC WORKS

Also slated for the discard are provisions in the George bill providing communities with federal funds to make plans for public works.

As against this bill, Rep. John Dingell, Michigan Democrat, late yesterday introduced at the request of the AFL and the Railroad Brotherhoods a compromise measure embodying some of the essentials of the Kilgore-Geller bill.

Based on a series of amendments to the George bill proposed by AFL President William Green, the Dingell measure provides for planning of reconversion, retraining of workers and servicemen and unemployment compensation payments reaching a top of \$25 a week.

This measure is expected to have the complete support of the entire labor movement and of the congressmen who have banded together to fight for full production and employment.

STRONG FIGHT

But refusal of AFL leaders to co-operate with the CIO is holding up the fight for the Dingell measure. The AFL acted without the CIO in obtaining Dingell's sponsorship for the bill.

Dingell, a member of the Ways and Means Committee, told the

Daily Worker that he expects to put a strong fight against the bob-tail George bill being rushed out of committee. He said that he had introduced his new bill "by request" and had not yet had an opportunity to study it.

In the meantime, another showdown on reconversion involving the vital issue of surplus property disposal was seen in the offing.

The Senate today began consideration of a surplus property bill reported by the Military Affairs Committee which was considered a vast improvement on the measure passed by the House yesterday.

The Senate bill contains safeguards against monopoly control of surplus goods, provides for loans and other aid to small business and views surplus property as "a great national asset" which should be used to promote full employment.

Sen. Arthur Vandenberg, Michigan Republican, questioned provisions in the bill designed to help small business and undeveloped regions of the country. But it was considered almost certain that the measure will be approved. This will bring a clash in conference between the sharply contracting House and Senate bill.

Will Clayton, Surplus Property Administrator, told the Mead committee this morning that he wrote the inadequate House bill.

Clayton was closely questioned by the committee as he attempted to answer charges by Assistant Attorney Norman Littell that he has worked closely with real estate interests in developing plans for disposal of farm lands.

Form N. Y. Harbor Manpower Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UP).—Col. J. Monroe Johnson, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, today announced formation of a 17-man New York harborcraft labor-management advisory committee to help solve manpower problems.

James G. Conway, president of the New York Tow Boat Exchange, was named chairman of the new committee.

Pershing, LaGuardia Express Joy Over Liberation of Paris

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UP).—Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding general of the AEF in 1917-1918, hailed the liberation of Paris today as "a great step forward along the road to Berlin."

"Over four years ago, when the Germans took Paris, my sorrow was beyond words. Paris, to me, was and is the heart of France," Pershing said.

"Today Paris is free, and the sons of the Americans who fought to preserve the freedom of Paris in 1917 and 1918 have had a prominent role in the liberation of 1944. By their cooperation with their British, Canadian and French allies these American soldiers of 1944 have upheld the high military traditions of the United States Army."

"The liberation of Paris is a great step forward along the road

to Berlin."

"It was quicker than we estimated, easier than we expected, better than we hoped," declared Mayor LaGuardia yesterday, hailing the liberation of Paris.

"I am very happy that the New York City of Europe has been liberated. Now on to Berlin."

LONDON, Aug. 23 (UP).—Lord Mayor Sir Frank Newsom-Smith today sent congratulations to Gen. Pierre Koenig, commander of the French Forces of the Interior, upon the liberation of Paris.

"The world without Paris is unimaginable," Sir Frank said. "We look forward to an even greater capital of a new and even more glorious France. We of London salute the citizens of Paris."

600 Artists, Scientists Back FDR

More than 600 of the country's leading figures in the arts and sciences pledged themselves yesterday to work for the reelection of President Roosevelt as "the one man who can guarantee the peace and bring security to the men and women of America."

The pledge was made in a statement by Jo Davidson, sculptor, at the opening of headquarters of the Independent Voters Committee of the Arts and Sciences for Roosevelt at the Hotel Astor.

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida told the gathering that President Roosevelt is not an unknown presidential equation. The President's policies have been proved at Moscow, Cairo and Teheran. He has built his edifice block by block and stone by stone; only the superhuman leadership of which he is capable can steer us in the aftermath of war, Pepper said.

The senator lauded the artists for their interest in the political fight and said, "People like you, with your particular sensitivity are needed in this struggle." He described the fight for the Kilgore Bill in the Senate without mentioning the measure by name.

The "States' Rights" attitude of many senators is tying in knots the security of the American people, he said. He also warned against isolationist tendencies among many prominent senators.

WORLD COLLABORATION

"The nation is unsound when based on isolationism," he said. "The only hope for the world is international collaboration."

Speaking for the artists, writers, scientists, musicians, educators and theatrical, motion picture and radio stars who make up the committee, Davidson said:

"Out of the discussion and agreement of Moscow, Cairo, Teheran came a message for destroying the enemy. The enemy is being destroyed. Out of those conferences too came a hope for the future peace and security of the world. That hope is being augmented and developed. Bretton Woods was a step forward; Dumbarton Oaks was another. Democratic governments are being established in war-torn Europe. In this country progressive measures are being brought forward by the Roosevelt Administration to the men and women of America."

In all these conferences, said Davidson, Roosevelt played a great part and "we believe he was supported by the majority of the people of the United States."

"We take our place with that majority," the world famous sculptor said.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS

A partial list of committee members includes, among writers: Louis Adamic, Franklin P. Adams, Clifton Fadiman, Howard Fast, Fannie Hurst, Arthur Kober, Lillian Hellman, Moss Hart, Quentin Reynolds, Carl Sandburg and Rex Stout.

Among theater and motion picture actors: Tallulah Bankhead, Ethel Barrymore, Elizabeth Bergner, Eddie Cantor, Russell Crouse, Bette Davis, Jose Ferrer, John Garfield, Ruth Gordon, June Havoc, Libby Holman, George Jessel, Paula Lawrence, Canada Lee, Howard Lindsay, Paul Robeson, Hazel Scott, Herman Shumlin, Gloria Stuart, Benay Venuta, Monty Woolley.

Among artists: Alexander Archipenko, Robert M. Crambach, Philip Evergood, Rockwell Kent, Boardman Robinson, John Sloan.

Among musicians: Aaron Copland, Larry Adler, Olin Downes, Dean Dixon, Josef Hoffman, Serge Koussevitsky, Yehudi Menuhin, Lawrence Tibbett.

Among scientists, doctors and educators: Prof. Albert Einstein, Prof. Francis E. MacMahon, Dr. Henry E. Sigerist, Dr. Ernst P. Boas and Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

Patriots Free Paris; Marseille Falls; Red Army Crushes Romanian Front

LONDON, Aug. 23 (UP).—Two Soviet armies, rapidly clearing the Germans from northern Romania and Bessarabia, seized the great fortresses of Tighina and Akkerman along the lower Dneestr River today and, racing 22 miles toward the Galati gap, captured Vaslui, 37 miles south of Iasi. While King Michael of Romania, according to the Bucharest radio, announced that Romania had accepted Soviet peace terms and would fight the "enemy," other Red Army troops resumed their offensive toward Cracow.

Marshal Ivan S. Konev's 1st Ukrainian Army, Marshal Josef Stalin announced in a third order of the day, captured the big Polish aircraft production center of Debica, 63 miles east of Cracow and 18 miles east of Tarnow.

Tighina, a great German stronghold whose fall presaged the collapse of Kishinev (Chisinau), provincial capital of Bessarabia, 32 miles northwest, and Akkerman, 24 miles southwest of Odessa, were seized by troops of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin.

Both Tighina and Akkerman are on the southern bank of the great Dneestr River, Akkerman standing on the mouth of the river only a few miles from the black sea, and 65 miles northeast of the Danube estuary.

Vaslui, an important rail and highway junction on the Iasi-Galati railroad, was captured in a pell-mell dash deep into Romania by hard-driving tank and infantry forces of Marshal Rodion Y. Malinovsky's 2nd Ukrainian Army.

The stronghold is 85 miles north of Galati, Romanian gateway city guarding the approaches to the Ploesti oilfields and Bucharest.

The capture of the three Nazi fortresses was announced in two orders of the day issued tonight by Marshal Josef Stalin, and the Soviet triumphs were celebrated in Moscow by the roaring fire of Moscow's victory guns booming twin salutes to the Ukrainian armies.

Iasi was captured as Malinovsky's army plunged toward a juncture with troops of Gen. Feodor I. Tolbukhin's 2nd Ukrainian Army which already was only 73 miles northeast of Galati and 50 miles from the Danube estuary.

A great Soviet assault on Galati was rapidly in the making, as the two Red Armies surged toward the Galati gap, between the Danube estuary and the Carpathian mountains, which controls the entrance to the Romanian plain.

LONDON, Aug. 23 (UP).—Paris was liberated by its own citizens today after a four-day "Battle of the Boulevards" in which thousands of underground fighters and unarmed Parisians overwhelmed the German garrison and ended four years, two months and eight days of bondage. Maj. Gen. Joseph Pierre Koenig,

commander in chief of the French Forces of the Interior, announced that the city, first Allied capital to be retaken from the Germans, was cleared of the Nazis at 8 o'clock last night.

A triumphant celebration surged throughout France and its columns, with artillery salvos crashing in be-flagged Algiers, where bands paraded, church bells pealed, and ships' sirens screeched, and Allied broadcasts echoing the joy of Frenchmen hailed the liberation of Paris as "a message of liberty for the entire world."

"France finds her capital again," said a Provisional Government message broadcast by Radio France. "Paris, poised for the effort of war, is in the vanguard of the last battle for the liberation of all peoples. Her fall was a signal for mourning. Her liberation is a sign of victory. By her sacrifices and measureless sufferings, the people of France will have opened the way to new progress and new hopes."

"Long live Paris. Long live Liberty. Long live the Republic."

Allied troops smashed within six miles of Le Havre today and an American column east of Paris raced for the German frontier. The leading column, Canadian First Army troops, pounded past Trouville on the north coast and drew within sight of Le Havre.

The enemy's escape funnel was narrowed to less than 50 miles long the lower Seine and in that space the Germans were operating about 30 crossings, seizing on a spell of bad weather to get away while Allied planes were grounded. The commander of the German 7th Army, Gen. Paul Hausser was wounded.

The capture of Paris, with its vast network of roads, railroads, rivers and canals and its big airfields, gives the Allies limitless opportunities.

Paris fell through a combination of internal revolt and a superbly-timed strategic maneuver by the U. S. Third Army. American armored columns, surrounding the city on three sides, left a gap to the east, then began a slow squeeze causing the enemy to believe they intended to cut them off. While the U.S. forces waited, the Parisians went into action last Saturday morning on orders from the National Resistance Council and the Paris Committee of Liberation, Gen. Koenig announced.

OCCUPY TOWN HALL

The Maquis occupied the Town Hall and the Interior Ministry yesterday morning while fighting raged in the Rue de Rivoli, one of the capital's main arteries and biggest shopping centers, and from the Place de la Concorde to the Bastille.

As the patriots, joined by the railwaymen who went on strike and prevented trains from leaving or entering the capital, demonstrated and fought, the sound of the Marseillaise calling the citizens to arms echoed above the roar of battle.

IN CONTROL OF VICHY

Madrid quoted reliable reports from France which stated that French patriots now were in complete control of Vichy, from which many French collaborationists had fled to the southwest. German officials and several diplomats fled by planes, reportedly for Lisbon.

Paris Radio Announces Triumph of the People

LONDON, Aug. 23 (UP).—Text of the Paris radio announcement of the liberation of the French capital, recorded by United Press:

Attention!

Gen. Koenig has announced that French Forces of the Interior have liberated Paris. The morning of Saturday, Aug. 19, the National Council of Resistance and the Paris Committee of Liberation, in agreement with national delegates and representatives of the provisional government of the Republic, decreed a general uprising in the Paris region.

The FFI, 50,000 strong, armed and supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots, immediately went into action. The Paris police, which previously had gone on strike, captured the police prefecture. Police turned the Ile de la Cite into a bastion against which German attacks were broken. Yesterday, Aug. 22, after four days' struggle, the enemy left, beaten.

The patriots occupied all public buildings. Vichy representatives were arrested. The mayor has fled. Thus the people of Paris have played the determining role in the liberation of the capital.

Marseille Taken by French Troops; Lyons Threatened

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Rome, Aug. 23 (UP).—Determined French troops, in their first great victory of the war, captured Marseille today as a rampant American armored column plunged 140 miles north from the Mediterranean into Grenoble.

The French struck into Marseille, from a siege arc curled around it by Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Patch's Franco-American 7th Army.

In Toulon, the French steadily were pushing the Nazis to the sea with bayonets and hand grenades.

LYONS THREATENED

At the rate the Nazis were reeling back on both fronts it appeared

that the complete liberation of France was only a matter of days. Already the first and second cities of France—Paris and Marseille—had fallen, and the American spearhead in Grenoble was threatening the third city, Lyon.

It was believed the Nazis were unable to destroy any Marseille harbor installations, which soon will be funneling supplies northward to the Americans racing toward the "Belfort Gap" entrance to southwestern Germany.

The United Nations radio in Algiers meanwhile warned inhabitants of the Herault department in

southern France to be on guard against two German columns moving from Beziers, 110 miles west of Marseille, presumably making a desperate effort to get out of southwestern France through the narrowing gap between the northern and southern American armies.

North of Marseille American columns thrust westward toward the Rhone River valley town of Avignon. One moving along the north bank of the Durance River toppled Lauris, 28 miles east-southeast of Avignon, and another captured Salon, 13 miles southwest of Lauris.

Communist Deputy Hails Rising of Paris

By FLORIMOND BONTE

Communist Deputy for Paris, Editor of *Liberte*, Member of the French Consultative Assembly

By Cable to the Daily Worker

ALGIER, Aug. 23.—Paris, our great Paris, has been liberated. Paris has been freed by the aroused people who today are masters in their own City Hall. The lamps of liberty burn anew in the capital of France. They burned ever bright in the hearts of her indomitable sons.

For four years Paris has suffered beneath the iron heel of Gestapo bandits, the Vichy traitors. But for four years Paris has resisted, battled, fought.

Strikes, demonstrations, sabotage, armed actions—every form of struggle was used, developed to the victorious insurrection.

France can look on Paris with pride. Paris has been the torch of resistance. Her people, armed with weapons seized from Boche armories, rose and conquered.

When the Allied troops march into Paris, they enter a capital liberated by its own people.

Paris is free.

All France trembles with joy and

in these hours of glory and deliverance she turns her eyes in gratitude to the great Soviet Union whose tremendous victories and enormous sacrifices made possible our own blow for liberation.

If today the people of France, with the aid of Allied and French armies, can drive the invader from the national soil, it is because there was first the titanic epic of Stalin-grad.

It is because of the crushing Red Army offensives led by Marshal Stalin which have covered mountains and plains, forests and steppes with millions of Boche soldier corpses.

Paris is free. Her liberation has been swift.

If it has come just two and one half months after the Normandy landings, it is also due to the intelligent strategy and understanding of the Allied armies who never hesitated to rely upon the Franc-Tireurs and Partisans, upon the French Forces of the Interior, upon the sons of France whom they saw in the front ranks of fighters for liberty. To them they rendered that homage merited by their bravery and heroism.

Cooperation between the forces of the United Nations, the French armies in Normandy and Provence, and the FFI assured and guaranteed success. But this cooperation must continue actively, methodically, and energetically for the war is not yet ended.

The Nazi beast is seriously wounded. Its impure blood gushes from its gaping cuts. But it is not yet beaten. It will fight it out with the ferocity of final agony.

We must hunt it down tirelessly, we must finish it off quickly in its Berlin lair. Therefore there must be no single moment of respite.

Far from lessening our war efforts, we must increase them ceaselessly. North Africa will prove itself worthy of the heroes, the martyrs of the French cause, of those fighting courageously for liberty.

OBSTACLES OVERCOME

Everything will be put to work to end Hitler's tyranny and Vichy's treason. The people of North Africa will vie in zeal to show their industrial and agricultural production.

Surely we will meet obstacles and

difficulties on this road to liberty. Our people there—in France—have met other, more terrible ones. They have swept them away.

We too shall sweep them away by our unity, our unity in action against the enemy, against the trusts who, owing allegiance to no homeland, seek to deprive the people of the fruits of their victory.

This task will be simplified by the swift transformation of the government to reflect the true image of France, like the National Council of Resistance and the Paris Committee of Liberation.

This will be facilitated by merging with the people of France and the Arab masses of North Africa whose sons are fighting and dying not only with the troops of North Africa but alongside the workers of Paris, Lyons, Marseille, among the Francs Tireurs, the patriotic partisans of the FFI.

Paris is free, liberated by her own people. Soon it will be Lille, Lyon, Reims, Nancy, Strasbourg on the road to Berlin.

Death to the invaders! Death to the traitors! Long live France, free, strong, democratic, independent and happy!

PARISIANS OF 1789 SHOWED THE WAY



On July 14, 1789, the people of Paris also fought German troops. These were mercenaries, secretly mobilized by the treacherous king, Louis 16th, to arrest the people's National Assembly and put them into the Bastille.

The scene above illustrates how the people, with revolutionary logic, rose against the conspiracy and destroyed the prison. July 14 is now the French "Independence Day."

The Glorious Traditions Of the People of Paris

By MAXINE LEVI

Once more the people of Paris, true to their noble tradition, have taken their destiny into their own hands, have risen up to strike the enemy. Remember 1789—when the people of Paris, wearied of endless intellectual palavers about a constitution, while the Monarchy conspired to arrest the National Assembly by the use of German mercenaries, rose up on July 14 and destroyed the Bastille.

Remember 1791—when the first collaborationist was condemned to death by the people's revolution: Louis Capet, Louis XVI, king of France, found guilty of collaboration with the German princes against the people.

Do not forget that the armed people, coming from all parts of the nation, went out to put down the mercenary regulars in the great Battle of Valmy in 1792.

George Jacques Danton, whom Karl Marx called the greatest master of insurrectionary tactics in the bourgeois revolution, had this to say to the Legislative Assembly in March, 1793:

"Every man who wishes to call himself a Frenchman must stand by the people. It is the people

that brought us forth. We are not its fathers, we are its children. Every Frenchman must be armed at least with a pike."

1830 AND 1848

Remember 1830—when the armed Parisian people swept out the reactionary Bourbon monarch, Charles X, and gave the signal for the Polish insurrection against the Czar, the Sicilian rising against the Bourbon king of Naples and the independence of Belgium.

On Feb. 22 banquets were held in Paris to celebrate Washington's birthday. When King Louis Philippe tried to suppress these banquets, as spreading subversive American ideas against monarchy, the people of Paris, working men and small business men, fought the troops, won over the National Guard and brought about the king's flight.

Again Paris was the signal for the peoples of Europe to rise up and the spring of 1848 saw uprisings

in Vienna, Berlin, Milan, Naples, Hungary; it saw the development of the Chartist movement in England. The world seethed. The time was ripe for Karl Marx to write the famous Communist Manifesto.

PARIS COMMUNE

Remember 1871—when the Paris Commune struck fear into the hearts of the Prussian conqueror, and the German troops sneaked shamefacedly away within a few days.

The Germans, writes Engels in his introduction to Marx's Civil War in France, "only dared to occupy a tiny corner of Paris. They who had maintained the encirclement of Paris for 131 days were themselves encircled by the armed workers of Paris."

The people of Paris, the armed workers, had once again given a signal, had defended the nation. The Paris Commune inspired another great people in 1917: the people of Russia.

In February, 1934, Paris again taught the world a glowing lesson: the lesson of unity against fascism. On Feb. 6, 1934, armed fascist bands rose up to seize the government. Their coup had been carefully prepared. Blood flowed. The Daladier government resigned.

But the fascist objectives were not to be realized. The people of Paris were called to revive, as Maurice Thorez, secretary of the Communist Party, wrote, "the glorious traditions of the Commune." On Feb. 9 the working people of Paris demonstrated, and the following day the Party declared:

"The united working class is fighting energetically against fascism. Today the workers will meet in their workshops—workers of all tendencies, Communists and Socialists, trade unionists of the CGT and the CGTU.

"By strike action, by demonstrations, by a general strike they will force fascism to draw back. Fascism is not inevitable."

Paris was in the lead then as in 1789, 1830, 1848, 1871. Paris, self-liberated, returns to the lead today.

And it has come to pass.

How Resistance Council Led Fight To Liberate Paris

It was the National Council of Resistance which liberated Paris after a four-day battle. As Gen. DeGaulle's communique announced yesterday, the Council of Resistance, together with the Paris Committee of Liberation, ordered the battle to begin last Saturday, and concluded it successfully yesterday morning.

What is this Council of Resistance, a name with which most Americans are so unfamiliar?

It is the central body of the French resistance movement, a sort of shadow government which has existed inside of France for more than three years.

Representatives of the leading popular parties, the Radical Socialists, Socialists, Communists and Republicans of various kinds are represented in it. So is the CGT, the General Confederation of Labor, and the main guerilla movement, the Franc-Tireurs.

ALGIERS-PARIS TIES

In a sense, the Provisional Government, located in Algiers, is only a counter-part of the Resistance Council located in Paris.

And the chief reason why de Gaulle's movement and the French Provisional Government in Algiers have been so successful is their intimate ties with this Resistance Council inside France.

As the communique declared, the insurrection in Paris was ordered with a delegate from De Gaulle present, but the chief job of organization of the 50,000 French guerillas rested with the Council itself.

Among the most famous of the guerilla bodies in France, and there are many different elements among them, are the French Franc-Tireurs, led largely by the French Communists.

They have borne the brunt of the daily actions of sabotage against the Germans, and have grown so rapidly in the past year that the Provisional Government in Algiers took the wise measure last May of incorporating all of them into the French Forces of the Interior.

GIVEN EQUAL STATUS

In other words, the Franc-Tireurs—sharpshooters in French—were officially recognized as being on an equal basis with the regular French army in North Africa. It was this move which hastened the people's insurrection in France and avoided any conflict between the government in North Africa and the people back home.

The National Council of Resistance held its most recent meeting last March. Its full deliberations were reprinted in the May 10 issue

of the Communist weekly in Algiers, *Liberte*.

Lucien Midol, general secretary of the French Railwaymen's Union, who attended the ILO meeting at Philadelphia last spring, assured the Daily Worker at that time that the National Council of Resistance had the support of "90 percent or more" of the French people. Yesterday's events certainly bore him out.

A clue to the program and action of the Council is given by its resolution of last March. It proclaimed its will to:

"Deliver our homeland, cooperating closely with the military operations which French and Allied armies will undertake on the continent.

"To hasten that liberation, to shorten our peoples suffering;

"To save France's future by ceaselessly intensifying the struggle begun in 1940 against the invaders and their agents."

"The French people," said the Council, "must fight or disappear. They cannot wait for outside aid but will battle and develop their armed resistance to the point of national insurrection."

And de Gaulle had agreed that "national insurrection was inseparable from national liberation." The Council has now fulfilled its program. Paris is free.

Patterson, Somervell Meet With Eisenhower

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AEF, ADVANCE COMMAND POST, Normandy, Aug. 22 (Delayed) (UP).—Undersecretary of War Robert Patterson and Lt. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, chief of the Army Services of Supply, conferred with Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

500,000 Fewer Firms in 2 Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UP).—Sen. James M. Mead (D-NY), a member of the Senate Small Business Committee, reported tonight that during the first two years of the war there was a net decrease of 500,000 in the number of U. S. business establishments.

He reported on the basis of Commerce Department figures that some 1,073,000 firms went out of business during 1942 and 1943—more than half of them retailers.

Paris People's Victory Told In Communique by DeGaulle

LONDON, Aug. 23.—The text of the special communique issued by Gen. DeGaulle on the liberation of Paris:

"On Saturday, Aug. 18, in the morning the National Council of Resistance and the Paris Committee of Liberation in agreement with the National Delegate, a member and representative of the Provisional Government of the French Republic, ordered general insurrection in Paris and the Parisian region.

"The FFI (French Forces of Interior), 50,000 strong, armed and supported by several hundred thousand unarmed patriots, went into action immediately.

"Yesterday, Aug. 22, after four days of fighting the enemy had been defeated everywhere. The Patriots occupied all public buildings. Vichy representatives were arrested or have fled. So the people of Paris played a major part in the liberation of their capital.

"The Paris police, which was already on strike, took possession of the police prefecture and turned the Ile de la Cite into a fortress against which the Germans' attack broke."

Paris Uprising Was Forecast By French Communist Deputy

"A national insurrection against Vichy and its German overlords is being prepared in France this very moment to coincide with the long-expected Anglo-American landings"—so wrote our Algiers correspondent, Florimond Bonte, to the Sunday Worker on May 21.

It was three weeks before D-Day, but it's worth recalling now that the people of Paris have liberated their city.

"The national insurrection, which we Frenchmen consider our contribution to national liberation and the defeat of the common enemy, is being directed by the National Council of Resistance," Bonte wrote, "representing all guerilla and underground movements inside of France."

"... The people of France," this deputy for Paris predicted on the basis of information from home, "are prepared to seize all public buildings, power houses, telephone exchanges, broadcasting towers, railway terminals and garages from the grip of Vichyism and the Germans..."

"They will strike down or capture Vichy militiamen, and disarm those police who are unwilling or unable to fight alongside the patriots. ... Vichy authorities—prefects and mayors of the big cities—will be imprisoned and replaced with trusted figures of the resistance movement. Patriots, interned or jailed, will be freed..."

And it has come to pass.

Four Years Ago the Nazis Desecrated Paris

By ILYA EHRENBURG

(The famous Soviet author, a long-time friend of France, wrote this piece in June. But we print it today because it says so much about the liberation of Paris.)

On June 14, 1940 the Germans entered Paris. I was one of the very few witnesses of that crime—the city was deserted.

I saw the Germans march through the streets of desecrated Paris.

A freckled, red-haired doctor of the police law marched past the Marseillaise statue. It seemed that the maid of stone was singing, "Liberty, dear Liberty."

But the freckled, red-haired German roared, "Sieg heil!" What did this mole believe in? In the Fuehrer, in time-tables, in a new order, in trouser braces, jail bars, and in "ein, zwei."

They came to the Paris of Victor Hugo with quotations from Goebbels on their lips. They came to the Paris of Delacroix with their swine snout.

They came to the Paris of flowers and wit with skull and crossbones on their sleeves and graveyard worms in their hearts.

I looked at them and knew they were contemptible. Oh, yes, they had plenty of tanks. They could shoot down genius. They could spit upon the Venus de Milo. They could burn every book in the world.

SUB-CATTLE

But I felt nothing toward them out contempt. Looking at those Germans I was ready to bow in veneration before every Paris cat, to laud sheep and extol pigs. And

they have the insolence to call other nations "sub-men." What are they? Sub-cattle.

That was four years ago. For three years the Red Army has been mincing, crushing and rending the one-time conquerors. Authors' dissertations on the superiority of German dung over human thought lie buried underground at Stalingrad, Kastornaya and Rzhev.

Buried, too, are the blonde assassins and bland-eyed butchers, the race stallions and samplers of human flesh. If the flag of liberty is waving over the coast of Normandy, it is because the Red Army has been exterminating the Nazis for three years, winter and summer, day and night.

GREAT DAYS

And now great days have come for Paris. It is all afire. On June 6 crowds gathered on its boulevards. They sang the Marseillaise. The song of an irate people gushed up out of the ground like a geyser.

It resounded over the old houses: "Aux armes, citoyens!" It was sung by the crowds of other towns, too: in Lyons, Bordeaux and Marseilles.

The children of France not only sing of arms; they have taken to arms. Jura and Savoy are wrapped in flames. The roads to Basle and Geneva have been dynamited. Grenoble is surrounded. The partisans are exterminating Germans and traitors.

Patriots have destroyed the roads into Spain. They have interfered with Rundstedt's calculations. They have upset Rommel's timetable.

Fighting is raging in Toulouse, Tarbes, Limoges. Storms are gathering over France. Paris calls to the Allied Armies: "I am here at my post. Wake haste. I am still alive. And I will seize my jailers by the throat."

We have read about landing craft, scout planes and gliders. I would like to tell how the French people facilitated the landing of the Allies.

The guerillas and francs-tireurs from Normandy blew up the power stations which supplied electricity for the defense works, cut the roads from Paris to Cherbourg, from Paris to Granville, from Cherbourg to Lisieux, from St. Lo to Caen.

The French did not wait for an opportune moment; they made it.

The representative of the Provisional Government of the French Republic reports from Bayeux: "Yesterday Bayeux celebrated its liberation. Frenchmen came from all the surrounding villages. Thousands of patriots cried to the representative of the Provisional Government: 'Mobilize us!' This was demanded by ex-servicemen, by adolescents, even by women. I was asked the same questions everywhere: 'When will we be given arms? When will we be enrolled in de Gaulle's army?' That is France in June, 1944.

Perhaps there were some who thought they would find a sleeping beauty who would have to be awakened with a kiss. No; before them they see a woman-soldier, a soldier of the Republic, Marianne from Vauzy and Verdun.

The guns in the Baltic re-echo the guns in the Channel. The Red Army does not like to rest when there are captive maidens and desecrated cities to rescue. The Red Army is marching to the West.

Its victories lend wings to our Allies. Its victories inspire France.

Paris will soon be settling accounts for that June of 1940. Above the dead bodies of the last boches will wave the flag of liberty.



Ilya Ehrenburg

Kilgore-Celler Bill Needed to Avert Depression, Say Small Business Men

UMW Autonomy Gains Noted

By HARVEY O'CONNOR

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 23 (FP).—From a modest two-story home in Springfield, Ray Edmundson, former president of District 12, United Mine Workers, is conducting a national campaign which he believes will restore autonomy to 20 UMW districts whose international board representatives are now appointed.

The showdown on the autonomy

fight comes Sept. 12, when the UMW convention meets in Cincinnati. Edmundson expects a majority of the delegates to vote to restore autonomy.

Edmundson claims that 85 percent of Illinois delegates to the national convention will support the drive to reestablish district election of international board members.

"We know we're up against a stiff fight at Cincinnati," Edmundson declared. "Against us is the cleverest, most resourceful strategist in America—John L. Lewis. But fighting with us will be the majority of delegates who are tired of domination and dictatorship from the international office."

"We'll have a solid block of 750 votes against us—the delegates from dead and ghost locals who are on the payrolls. We estimate that there will be at least 200 'delegates' from the national payroll, 300 from District 50 and 200 from the various provisional and district payrolls."

"On the other hand we're sure of 90 percent of the delegates from District 31, northern West Virginia, 70 percent from District 7 in the anthracite and heavy delegations from other provisional districts."

Edmundson's forces will demand a recall on the autonomy issue, which requires 30 percent of the delegates. Autonomy delegates will hold a caucus the day before the convention opens at the Gibson Hotel in Cincinnati.

"We're not scared of John L. Lewis," Edmundson asserted. "We know he's 'invincible.' So were the Nazis until they hit Stalingrad."

Business men must not permit themselves to be misled by propaganda against the Kilgore-Celler bill but must realize that this bill is insurance against business depression and bankruptcy, Stanley J. Cummings, New York director of the American Business Congress, told a press conference at the Advertising Club, 23 Park Ave., yesterday.

Speaking for the American Business Congress which represents 2,000 small business men throughout the country, Cummings said:

"Cooler and wiser thinking by saner businessmen has brought the realization that planned thinking of the type of the Kilgore-Celler bill is not only a necessity for post-war economic prosperity, but will also be far less expensive to the taxpayer than a do-nothing policy."

For this reason, he said, the American Business Congress is urging all members of the Senate and House to defeat the George bill and pass the Kilgore-Celler bill.

"Without all the provisions of the Kilgore-Celler bill," Cummings said, "we cannot escape unemployment on a scale possibly double that of 1932, nor can business hope to see reconversion speedily and smoothly accomplished."

INSURANCE FOR ALL GROUPS

Warning American businessmen that the Kilgore-Celler bill is not a "labor" measure but a guarantee of insurance for all groups, Cummings lashed out against the "states rights," give-nothing George bill which, he said, "represents the thinking of those who have learned nothing from the past 15 years."

The George bill, he said, "assumes that vast unemployment is inevitable, that nothing can be done to prevent it, and that it is better to let nature take its course, remove the Federal Government from all control of the situation, and trust that a 1929 boom will ensue."

"The George bill does not face the fact that in 1944 we are producing practically as much in volume (and more in dollars) than in 1940 in civilian goods. And on top of that, we are producing supplies for our own and Allied armed forces to the tune of over \$80,000,000,000. Business men have a new type of thinking to do in the face of these facts, for we must insure full production, full utilization of the en-

An Editorial

Who Is Heading Toward Doles?

THE MAJORITY of the House Ways and Means Committee, contemptuous of the will of the people, went so far as to strike out from the Senate's George bill even those points that promised to finance transportation of war workers to their home towns and retraining for civilian pursuits.

If any one still had doubts as to the designs of the combination of Republicans and anti-Roosevelt Democrats, this last move should dispel them. These reactionaries are driving straight along the path to a sharp decline in production, unprecedented unemployment, starvation, wage cuts, open shop drives and Hoovervilles. They cynically reject all suggestions to take into account the plight of the many millions of war workers who face an early layoff since the end of the major phase of the war is certainly in sight.

Dewey calls this a program for "doles" instead of jobs. The Herald Tribune dignifies this demagoguery with a laudatory editorial. But even the Tribune has to admit that in labor ranks it is Dewey's program that is viewed as one that leads to "doles" and it is precisely for that reason that the New York State AFL convention, like many others, endorsed Roosevelt.

Dewey and his men in Congress are concentrating their efforts against the Kilgore-Murray-Truman Bill, the very measure that sees the possibility of an economy to afford every one employment or a stable business and make relief unnecessary.

LABOR DISUNITY

Why have the reactionaries rallied the votes so far? One main reason is the disunity in labor ranks. The CIO, AFL and Railroad Brotherhoods have joined on the Kilgore bill. But instead of making this unity effective through a united vigorous drive, AFL leaders are sniping against the CIO. Labor united could give a powerful lead to small business men's groups, farm and even large constructive-minded employers for an orderly reconversion. But labor divided encourages reactionary efforts to split other groups of people away from labor.

Moreover, reactionaries aim to picture the Kilgore bill as just a "labor" bill. Congress passage yesterday of the government surplus property disposal measure minus even the protection to small business that is contained in a Senate measure, should further indicate where they are heading.

The latest move of reaction on reconversion should sound the alarm. The drive for the Kilgore Bill must get under way in earnest. As Senator Wagner told the New York AFL convention, "On this issue we have just begun to fight."

larged capacity of our economy, or we are caught in a spiral which means disaster." The cost of the Kilgore-Celler bill, he said, "will be far less than the bill for the unemployment of 18,000,000 people which we shall see if this measure is defeated, while the George bill would bring back an expanding WPA instead of an expanding economy of private enterprise."



What is so rare as a day in June?
The answer is very plain.

Just a word of truth on Russia
from
William Henry Chamberlain.

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Paris Free

PARIS is one of those cities which represents the conscience of mankind, the joy of civilized men and women. When Paris rids itself of the sewer-animals, the Nazis, the whole world feels a quickening of the pulse. A lump rises in the throat of mankind and tears of relief and jubilation fill the eyes. It was that way with Moscow in November, 1941, with Leningrad last winter.

The freedom of Paris represents the war of liberation racing into a new phase. The backbone of German power was broken on the Soviet front, as the people of Paris well understand. The shell of German power in the West was cracked by American and Allied armies in Normandy and the Riviera. Now the people of Paris have risen for the coup de grace. The United Nations now bring war to German soil itself, as both the Allies in the West and the Red Army in the East strike for Berlin.

But Paris signifies something else too. The fact that 50,000 members of the French Forces of the Interior, aided by hundreds of thousands of civilians, did the job by themselves represents the complete merger of the people's movement with the regular armies of the United Nations. France, which gave the world the first popular armies, the *levee en masse*, is showing a splendid example of spectacular organization, unity, self-sacrifice—a synthesis of the armed people with the armies of their allies.

Hitler tried to suppress this. Many newspapers in this country malign this underground movement, even tried to deny it. Now it comes into its own, as it has in Yugoslavia, in Greece, in northern Italy, in Poland and almost everywhere else in Europe. We have said that this is a people's war of national liberation. Who will deny this now, after Paris?

In fact, when Paris fell without a struggle four years ago, the Nazi appeared invincible. Traitors and cowards and gluttons rallied to Hitler's fifth column. Defeatism surged throughout the western world. Barbarism prepared to saddle humanity with decadence, treachery, slavery. But Paris has risen to free herself. The common people do the job, loyal to their historic traditions.

Four years ago, an American ambassador, William C. Bullitt, handed Paris over to the enemy. He had the gall to boast of it, and appeasers everywhere rubbed their greasy hands in satisfaction. Today, Paris brushes the William Bullitts of France aside. And when Frenchmen think of America, they think of our powerful, healthy, democratic GIs, the soldiers who are now helping to rout the Germans throughout France with such lightning speed.

It is the America of Franklin D. Roosevelt toward which France looks and which France welcomes. The miserable Bullitt, trying to sneak back to the scene of his crimes, is virtually forgotten. His Munichite friends, both in France and America, have suffered defeat. But they still have yet to be routed here.

Let us honor Paris in the spirit which she showed in this great battle. Let us press on to victory with the growing host of democratic millions, press on to the hand-clasp with our Soviet friends.

Dr. Tobias for FDR

WHEN Dr. Channing Tobias announced his strong support of Mr. Roosevelt, his act stressed the nonpartisan character of the demand for the President's re-election.

Dr. Tobias, one of the nation's outstanding Negro leaders, is a lifelong Republican. His active endorsement of the President for a fourth term is based on his patriotic appreciation that Mr. Roosevelt is needed in the White House.

That endorsement also arises from Dr. Tobias' recognition of how the President's reelection will strengthen the fight for the Negro people's rights. He was a prominent member of the first committee appointed by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential candidate, but resigned from it, along with other outstanding members, when Dewey ditched and betrayed the anti-discrimination legislation which the Committee recommended. He is in a peculiarly good position to know how hollow and hypocritical are the Republican Party's pretensions to an interest in the discrimination issue. His indictment of Dewey's "states rights" stand emphasizes how much that policy is opposed to the best interests of the Negro people and to the nation's welfare.

His agreeing to serve on NC-PAC and the active backing of the President's candidacy which that involves will do much to offset the falsities and fictions which the Republican high command is seeking to raise among the Negro people.



— They're Saying in Washington —

Clarifying the Issues

by Adam Lapin

WASHINGTON.

WHEN I was talking with CIO people in the mid-west a few weeks ago, I found a general impatience with "talk." They felt there had been too much general propaganda on the need for political action. They wanted action. They wanted organization.

This is a perfectly healthy feeling, and I hope that by this time PAC has more ward and precinct organization in such large industrial centers as Detroit and Chicago than it had when I was there.

But it seems to me that there is another problem which has not yet been solved and which as a matter of fact is becoming increasingly acute. This is the problem of making the issues in this campaign clear to the people.

I'm afraid that those who think that the issues are all plain enough and that political education can be divorced from organization and relegated to a secondary place are making a mistake. They are underestimating the powers of confusion which are active on our political scene.

It is evident enough that the Republicans and Governor Thomas E. Dewey are vulnerable on every major issue. It is also evident that opportunities are not being seized, that the weak points in the GOP armor are not being attacked, that Dewey's fantastic double-talk is not being exposed.

Example of
Kilgore Bill

A case in point was the stand of the Republicans on the Kilgore bill. Here the GOP has been demanding action on reconversion—and then an almost solid Republican phalanx in the Senate votes for the do-nothing George bill and against the Kilgore bill.

The issue of planning for jobs, of providing for temporary unemployment was involved in this legislative fight in the Senate. It was a clear-cut conflict between Hooverism and the Roosevelt administration. But I wonder how

many people, how many war workers, got a chance to understand the role of the Republicans on this issue.

Or there was the farce of Governor John Bricker's outstretched hand to Gerald L. K. Smith and Smith's gratitude in selecting Bricker as his running mate on the America First ticket—followed only belatedly by Dewey's rejection of Smith and even then only on the grounds that he has incited racial prejudice.

There is the little matter of Dewey's remarkable attack on the Dumbarton Oaks conference only a few days before it was scheduled to meet to develop plans for an international security organization. Then, of course, there is Dewey's stand on the soldier vote issue, the brazen denial of the ballot to hundreds of thousands of servicemen.

With only two and a half months to go before election day, I am afraid it is necessary to conclude that the Democratic National Committee will not do an adequate job of clarifying these and similar issues.

No Follow-up
Since Convention

There was, it is true, something of a beginning made in the speeches at the Democratic National Convention by Governor Robert Kerr of Oklahoma and others. There were effective attacks on the GOP foreign policy record. Some of the speeches were marred by a partisan approach. But at least it was something. There has been no follow-up since.

The Republican setup is already working full blast. It is working from New York and Albany and it is working from Washington. It is not at all

unusual for Republican Senators and Congressmen to have statements and speeches written for them and distributed promptly to newspaper offices. There is as yet no comparable publicity machinery in the Democratic National Committee. At any rate, it is not functioning.

One reason for this is the inability of most of the Democratic politicians to think in terms of issues. There is too much of a tendency to think that Roosevelt can carry the whole burden of the campaign. And then there is the simple fact that the real issues of this campaign cannot be discussed solely in party terms.

Certainly on every legislative issue such as soldier vote, reconversion and poll tax, there was collusion between Republicans and die-hard Southern politicians. The lineup in Congress has never been between Democrats and Republicans. It has been between those who supported the President's policies and those who opposed them, regardless of party.

It is hard to attack the Republicans without hurting the feelings of some of their associates in the Democratic Party. And so the Democratic National Committee has consistently failed to tackle the explosive soldier vote issue.

This whole problem is all the more important because the GOP publicity apparatus has unofficially enlisted so much of the press and radio. It is, of course, easier to suggest the problem than to solve it. But it seems obvious to me that this need for real discussion of the issues is something that deserves the most serious consideration of the CIO and of all the forces arrayed behind the President.

Worth Repeating

LONDON DAILY WORKER'S leading editorial of July 29, which has just arrived in America, scoring the refusal of Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, to cooperate with Gandhi and other Indian nationalists: Not perhaps since 1939 has any aspect of British government policy been so universally condemned throughout the country as is Mr. Amery's maintenance of the deadlock in India. The Trades Union Congress and the National Council of Labor have gone on record against it, and everywhere there is a feeling that India represents the great blot on Britain's present-day record.

The British people are aware that India presents problems of great complexity, but they are conscious also that the policy pursued in their name is one of refraining from all attempts to solve them.

Today's Guest Column

ALTHOUGH the American Negro, as we said in this column last week, rejects as an insult the "Back-to-Africa" mouthings of a Bilbo or a Gerald L. K. Smith, that does not mean that he is indifferent to the future of Africa and its people.

Negro newspapers today carry more news of Africa than ever before, and there is no little discussion of what role the United States will play in Africa, of the future of Ethiopia and Liberia, of self-government for British West Africa, and of the need for drastic reforms in the Union of South Africa. Most widely discussed is the question of whether the claims of African and other colored peoples will receive proper representation and consideration at the peace conference.

All of this, of course, simply means that The Negro is keenly aware of the stakes of freedom in this war. Along with the higher level reached among the Negro people in their struggle for full rights in this country, there has developed a closer relationship to the struggles of other oppressed peoples. One widely circulated Negro weekly, for example, features columns on India, China, and Latin America, as well as news of Africa.

THERE is, however, one dangerous element still too often noticeable in the Negro's



by Alphaeus Hunton
(Pinchhitting for Max Yergan)

thinking about the darker peoples of the world. It is the tendency to view the problem as one of conflict between darker-skinned people in general and white people in general. This is the basis of the racial separatism advocated by Marcus Garvey and by the surviving remnants of his followers today. This is the basis of a George S. Schuyler's cynical defeatism and his argument for a long war as aiding the Negro's cause. Likewise, it is the basis of some recent prophecies of a third World War between the races.

The National Negro congress has consistently championed the solidarity of Negro and white labor. The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at its recent convention in Chicago gave convincing expression to this principle. These and other Negro organizations and interracial bodies, together with organized labor, must increase their efforts toward promoting clarity of thinking among both Negro and white Americans with respect to racial issues, not only in domestic affairs but in international affairs.

ALL enemies of the United Nations know that in narrow racial nationalism they have a fertile field in which to sow their seeds of division and discord. The doubts, suspicions, and outright lies voiced by a Norman Thomas, a Gerald Smith, or a

Negro People Concerned With Africa's Future

Thomas Dewey, as to the selfish, imperialistic schemes of the leading Allied powers, either individually or together; find an open ear among those who are already persuaded that the white world is arrayed against the colored world.

The influence of the defeatist forces among the Negro people and among white workers must be nullified by driving home in graphic and inescapable terms the realization that no nation or group of people can find security and democracy today outside of a framework of world-wide security and democracy in which all groups and nations work together for their mutual benefit.

The idea of a separatist "Back-to-Africa" movement is a reactionary pipe-dream; opposed to the objectives of the United Nations and opposed to the determination of the Negro people to win full democratic rights in this country to which they owe allegiance. Just as the struggle here will be won through the close collaboration and unity of the progressive forces in every section of the population, so the liberation and progress of the African people and other colonial subjects must come about through the concerted efforts of the United Nations, first, in winning a decisive victory over fascism and, second, in building a new world of equality, justice, and peace. The darker peoples in every land have helped in the winning of the war, and their full cooperation on a democratic basis will be essential in the winning of the peace.

Listen Here,



Mr. Editor

\$10 a Day

Minimum Wage

Ridgefield, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Full employment and a high national income are essentials for postwar America. One way to get such would be to set a minimum wage of \$10 a day. The purchasing power of the people would be great; the wheels of industry would run and there would be almost a traffic jam on the assembly line. A \$10 minimum wage with full employment would be in accord with the warning of Bernard Shaw when he told the British people that the only way to save capitalism in England would be with an income of \$3,000 or more a year for each individual.

D. M. S.

Change the Name!

Boston, Mass.

Editor, Daily Worker:

I'd like to express appreciation of your fine paper. It stands without an equal today.

I have a suggestion for a slight improvement. It seems to me that "Change the World" for the title column is a little bit behind events today. It smacks too much of the old days before right of collective bargaining was won.

How about another more modern name for one of your finest columns? Mike's writing is too good for him to drag it down with an outmoded name.

A SERVICEMAN COMRADE.

Good Words

Manhattan.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Please accept for yourself, the board members and the staff of the Daily Worker and The Worker my thanks for the friendly greetings sent to me on my 75th birthday, Aug. 6.

Of all the contacts made during my long life not one has given me so much satisfaction as my association with our paper. I am proud of its standing and of its steady improvement.

"You all" are doing a unique and grand job and I'm glad to have contributed a small amount.

MRS. SUSAN H. WOODRUFF.

Ed. Note: Mrs. Woodruff is one of the owners of our paper.

Dewey-Dulles

New Haven, Conn.

Editor, Daily Worker:

There has been much speculation in the newspapers about why Dewey sent Dulles to talk to Secretary Hull. I think there is a very simple reason. Dewey knows nothing about international affairs and does not dare to discuss them face to face with anyone so well versed as the Secretary of State.

C. S.

People's Letters

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Editor, Daily Worker:

Lately the papers up here have been running more letters favoring President Roosevelt. This is interesting because all these people are strongly Republican. We can not be deceived by these letters into thinking that everybody is for Roosevelt in Michigan. Many of the farmers around here are Republicans and it is hard to make them change. But these letters show that most of the people are for the President—if they can be got to register and vote.

FRANK H.

The opinions expressed in these letters are those of the readers and not necessarily of the paper. We welcome letters from our readers and their friends on subjects of current interest. To facilitate the printing of as many letters as possible, and to allow for the freest discussion, please limit letters to 300 words.

Views On Labor News

WE have still to hear of one local union in the entire length and breadth of the

land that has endorsed Thomas E. Dewey. I don't doubt that there will be one such local by the time the ballots are cast in November. But Republican desperation to find the animal is as amusing as it is indicative of organized labor's solid backing for the President. The nearest that the Republicans came to their objective was the discovery that at Salt Lake City, Utah, officials of two "locals of the CIO," resigned from the CIO's Political Action Committee.

That deserved a front page splash in the World-Telegram and, presumably, in the rest of the Scripps-Howard chain, with other newspapers, too, grabbing up the story. On the following day, Republican national chairman Herbert Brownell saw the Utah event as "symptomatic of a nationwide resentment."

The much-featured story that has brought such joy in Brownell's office, identifies the locals as just "Locals 65 and 72 of the CIO." The internationalists of which they are affiliates, were not given. All that counted were some quotations from the alleged officials protesting against being "instructed" on whom to vote for.

Utah, where unions are comparatively new



By George Morris

and few, is a mighty faraway place to go to in search of a "national trend." It only illustrates that the powerful GOP machine with all the thousands of news gatherers that it has at its bidding, has found the field about as barren as a Utah desert.

A SYMPTOM of the same desperation with equal success, was shown recently in Connecticut, a strong union state, where Lady Clare Luce went slumming politically. Her managers thought it would be nice if she could be nominated as a "friend of labor." So all the king's men were dispatched to all corners of the nutmeg state to find a "labor" man who would be willing to deliver a nominating speech for her. The extensive search brought forth one John Napolitano, a member of the union in the General Electric plant at Bridgeport.

Napolitano behaved admirably. He eulogized Clare as a "thoroughly tested and consistently loyal friend of labor." If only Fred Blycher, chairman of the Political Action Committee in the CIO union, had not blasted out with an announcement that Napolitano spoke only for himself, all would be fine.

Republicans have made much of the support they have in the offices of John L. Lewis and William Hutcheson, boss over the AFL's carpenters. To this date, not a single known local of the United Mine Workers or

Wanted: One Local Union To Support Dewey

Carpenters has endorsed Dewey. But endorsements for Roosevelt are running into many scores. The report in the Daily Worker Tuesday from Joe Dougher on the Anthracite region that "so far no local union official has dared to come out openly for Dewey" is typical of what we have been receiving from all coal areas. Republicans have made the mistake of viewing the support that Lewis received on some economic questions as political desertion of the President.

AS for the Carpenters, some of its largest locals have adopted Roosevelt resolutions. But in most cases, carpenter sentiment was shown in the unanimously adopted resolutions for Roosevelt at state AFL conventions of Ohio, Illinois, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and the rest of the 18 states that have acted. Carpenter delegates voted along with the rest.

But the Republicans still hold two trump cards—confusion and hopes of a light vote on election day. They count on using their tremendous advantage in controlling the bulk of the press and other such weapons and in the fact that so many millions of workers have moved to war industry locations. Reactionaries sneeringly say: "So they have the votes, but they won't cast them." That is the big challenge that labor must meet and therein lies the effectiveness of the CIO's Political Action Committee and the soon to be organized AFL local political action bodies. Only 10 weeks are left.

Making the Grade

By SARAH WINSTON

A national "go-to-school" drive has just been started. It is sponsored jointly by the Children's Bureau of the U. S. Department of Labor and the U. S. Office of Education. Cooperating with these agencies are the Office of War Information and the War Manpower Commission, which has given official endorsement to the drive.



The aim of this drive is to keep boys and girls of high school age throughout the country in school, until they have completed their high school courses, or until they have gone through a well-planned work-school program.

The seriousness of the problem can be judged from the fact that such an array of government agencies has undertaken to deal with it. The fact is that there were one million fewer students enrolled in the high schools this year than there were before our en-

trance into the war. In 1940-41, we reached an all-time high of 7,250,000 high school students for the country as a whole. Today, one out of every seven of those has left school—without completing it.

This exodus didn't take place all at once; and it isn't over yet. A quarter of a million had already left by one year after Pearl Harbor; and another quarter of a million a year later. Last year, the drop was even higher: nearly a half-million students off the high-school rolls. Altogether, we have already gone back to a high-school population equal to what we had in 1934; and there is no evidence that the trend is petering out. Positive action is clearly called for. The drive must be carried through quickly, if we are not to face a steadily increasing depletion of our schools.

By April of this year close to three million young people, between the ages of 14 and 17 were at work, full-time or part-time. About a million of these were 14 to 15, or one out of every five in that

age range in our whole population; while the remaining two million were 16 or 17, or two out of every five of that age. As to the thousands under 14 who are also employed, there are no figures available. Last summer more than half of the 14-17 year olds were at work; this summer, the figure was probably higher.

POSTWAR PROBLEM

We are going to emerge from this war with the greatest productive plant in our history; and unless we use it to the fullest, we shall be facing in a short time economic chaos, and the seeds of reaction and war. It is clear that the hundreds of thousands of young people who have poured into "dead-end," unskilled jobs, without training or background, are going to be no help in solving this problem.

But of even greater concern to school-teachers and parents, and to trade-unionists as well, is the fact that the close of the war will also present the nation with ideological problems for which we must be prepared. Our people, both young and old, will need the

utmost clarity in the years ahead on the problems of national and international unity. The racists and the "nationalists" will be plying their old trades, in new forms, at the same time more subtle and more intense than those we are already familiar with. It will take a truly enlightened citizenry to skirt the shoals that will be created for us by the enemies of the nation.

We shall not be able to waste our manpower in the postwar world without creating disaster for ourselves. But neither will we be able to waste our "brain-power." The trend that has developed during the war towards chopped-off and incomplete high-school educations must be halted now. It is a problem that will take the best thinking and the swiftest action on the part of everyone.

(This is the first of a series of articles on the problem. The next will deal with the responsibilities of the school system, and the measures already taken by the schools to meet them.)

"Go-to-School" Drive Prepares for Postwar World

For JOBS TOMORROW Register TO-DAY and VOTE

ALLIS-CHALMERS WORKERS UNION
LOCAL 248 U. A. W. - C. I. O.

Red, White and Blue Billboard: Allis Chalmers workers use four-foot letters to tell West Allis residents why they should get out and vote in November. The above is one of three mammoth billboards sponsored by the Allis Chalmers Workers Union, Local 248, United Auto Workers, CIO, to launch the registration drive. More than 25,000 workers going to and from West Allis, a suburb of Milwaukee, see the billboards each work day.

Registration Campaign Launched Here by CIO-PAC

The City CIO Political Action Committee yesterday launched its drive to get New Yorkers to register for the November elections and submitted to all City CIO unions a full outline of educational and organizational steps necessary to boost the number of registered voters.

The drive is launched in preparation for Registration Week, Oct. 9 to 14. The CIO's aim is to reach not only labor but also the city's 3,200,000 civilians who are eligible to register and vote.

Warning that doorbell ringing, resolutions and committees for re-electing President Roosevelt are lost "unless those upon whom you

rely to respond are registered to vote," the City CIO-PAC recommended:

1. Widespread issuance of specially prepared leaflets and posters directed to the general electorate, union members, night shift workers and first voters.

2. Holding of special CIO membership meetings between Sept. 3 and 30 to mobilize union members.

3. Organization of street corner rallies during Registration Week, Oct. 9 to 14.

4. Use of radio for registration appeals.

Organizational recommendations include:

1. Breakdown of union membership lists into assembly and congressional districts.

2. Formation of registration committees in all shops, with surveys made to determine who has been registered in the past, how many first voters and how many require literacy tests.

3. Issuance of registration cards to union members who will turn in cards after registering.

4. A recruitment drive for registration canvassers.

5. General mailings by all local unions from Sept. 15 to Oct. 5.

6. Special meetings to be held by community organizations from Sept. 1 to Sept. 15.

Phila., Reading Mines Seized

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UP).—President Roosevelt today directed Secretary of Interior Harold I. Ickes to take over all the Pennsylvania properties of the Philadelphia & Reading Coal & Iron Co., where strikes have interfered with anthracite production.

An executive order, directing Ickes to "take possession of and operate all mines, collieries and facilities" of the company, was issued on recommendation of War Mobilization Director James P. Byrnes.

The War Manpower Commission, Selective Service, the War Department and the Department of Justice were directed to cooperate with Ickes.

More than 4,000 miners in three of the company's anthracite mines in the Shenandoah and Mahoney City, Pa., areas have been out on an unauthorized wildcat strike for seven weeks.

Complete Gallup Count Shows FDR in Lead

President Roosevelt leads in 28 states with a total of 286 electoral votes and Thomas Dewey in 20 states with 245 votes, according to the first complete pre-campaign survey in 48 states conducted by George Gallup, director of the American Institute of Public Opinion.

Incomplete results of the poll appearing in the Scripps-Howard papers during the past weeks had shown the President trailing behind the Scripps-Howard candidate, Dewey. Gallup tried to comfort Dewey supporters by telling them that the President's margin was "narrow."

The Gallup Poll was working itself up to a Dewey victory until the Fortune magazine poll, a week ago, gave Roosevelt a wide margin over Dewey. According to figures of an August survey, Fortune found that 72.4 percent of the public expected

a Roosevelt victory while 66.4 percent felt that way in July.

129 New Polio Cases in Week

The New York City Health Department reported an approximate 25 percent increase in the death rate for the week, with 129 new cases of poliomyelitis, an increase of 21 over the preceding week, and 12 deaths from this cause as compared with 12 of the week before.

Although only two deaths were attributed to heat last week, deaths from all causes numbered 1,602—an increase of 314 over the preceding week; and in place of the 'expected' rate of 8.8, the general death rate for the week was 11.

Increased infant mortality was recorded, 91 deaths being reported, as against 70 of the previous week.

WHAT'S ON

RATES: What's On notices for the Daily and The Worker are 35c per line (6 words to a line—3 lines minimum). DEADLINE: Daily at 12 Noon. For Sunday, Wednesday at 4 P.M.

Tomorrow Manhattan

YOU ARE INVITED to attend a Farewell Party for Miss Ethel Rainford, Chairman 11th A.D. Club, at the Heat Wave Cabaret, 269 W. 145th St. Dancing, music, floor show, refreshments. Subs. 75c. From 10 p.m. SEAMEN'S BRANCH CPA Dance. Tomorrow at Club 65, 13 Astor Place. Entertainment, Rumba orchestra. 8 p.m.

Upholds Soldier's Use Of Normal Vote Method

The Board of Elections was ordered yesterday by Justice Thomas A. Aurelio of the New York Supreme Court to accept the registration of Capt. Eugene B. Sullivan.

Aurelio ruled that the soldier had the right to vote without resorting to a war ballot if he expected to be present in his election district on election day.

Capt. Sullivan, on leave as counsel for the Sanitation Department, was

refused the right to register last July 28 because he wore an army uniform. According to the Dewey "soldier-can't vote law," a member of the armed forces whether he is in New York or not on election day is required to use the soldier ballot. Refusal to permit Capt. Sullivan to vote as any other qualified citizen was made by John G. Dallas, deputy chief clerk at the General Board of Registration and upheld by Commissioner David B. Costuma.

The captain took the case to court. Aurelio said: "There are thus two methods of registering and voting open to a person in the armed forces. If he is present in person, he may register and vote as any other qualified citizen; if he believes that he will be unable to be present in his election district on his residence on the day of election, he may apply to vote by the war ballot method."

Queen-Nassau Job Parley

Endorsed by eight management groups and 32 local unions, a Conference on Full Employment will be held tomorrow night (Friday) at Lost Battalion Hall, 93-29 Queens Blvd., with Rep. Emanuel Celler as speaker, the arrangements committee of the Queens-Nassau Shop Delegates Conference announced.

Managements as well as representatives of all shops in the Queens-Nassau area, irrespective of unions affected, have been invited to attend, according to Hal Simon of the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers, CIO, and Daniel Willet, of the AFL's International Association of Machinists.

"We must be guaranteed that there will be no more Brewsters," they declared referring to the Brewster Aeronautical Corp.

Nine AFL, 19 CIO, three independent and one Railroad Brotherhood local are listed among the unions endorsing the conference.

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Gov't Charges Railroads Have Violated Anti-Trust Laws

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 (UP).—The Department of Justice today charged the Association of American Railroads, 47 western carriers and their chief executives, and two banking houses with violations of the Sherman Anti-Trust Act in collusive rate fixing and by discouraging improvements in service and equipment.

The banking houses of J. P. Morgan Co., and Kuhn, Loeb & Co., were named in the complaint.

Attorney General Francis Biddle, who is on the west coast, announced through his office here the filing of a civil complaint against the roads in Lincoln, Neb., Federal District Court.

Named also as defendants were the officers and directors of the

American Railroad Association, the Western Association of Railway Executives and 31 other individuals.

The 40-page complaint charged that the defendants, beginning about 1932 and continuing to the present time, "have been engaged in an unlawful combination and conspiracy in restraint of trade and commerce in the transportation of freight and passengers among the several states and with foreign nations" and "are parties to contracts, agreements, arrangements, and understandings in restraint of said trade and commerce."

Let 'er Roll

THE members of the Communist Political Association deeply appreciate The Worker. They have great pride in its attractive appearance; the light it sheds on the many complex problems of the present; the clarity it brings to all who read it; its ability to scoop all other newspapers in presenting the kind of war, labor and national news of great concern to the average American today.

But too often The Worker is taken for granted.

FIGURES show that the circulation of The Worker sharply declined during July. A belated report reaching the National Office of the CPA a few days ago indicates that The Worker lost 2,102 readers—subscribers, individual buyers at news-stands and from canvassers. New York is responsible for a major portion of this decrease, showing a loss of 1,653 readers. But a number of other districts had a proportionate decline: New Jersey, 369; Michigan, 284; Eastern Pennsylvania, 243; Ohio, 67; Western Pennsylvania, 52; Colorado, 50; and a number of other states smaller amounts.

Only a few state organizations show any substantial increase. Illinois-Indiana gained 281 new readers, primarily as a result of increased bundle sales. California, with its own paper, The People's World, has nevertheless secured 239 new Worker readers. Wisconsin gained 92 subscribers and New England 33. There are some smaller increases to be noted in Minnesota, Maryland-Washington and a number of other states.

But the fact remains: The Worker has lost readers—a fact which should disturb all of us.

What to do about it.

NEW readers can be secured in the process of fulfilling the mass work in which CPA members are involved. The people seen regularly—the active forces in the labor movement and shops, collaborators in the communities and mass organizations, devoted campaign workers—can be readily transformed into regular readers of the paper if we plug away at getting new readers while conducting our mass activity. Only in this way will there be a steady increase in the circulation of the paper.

Therefore we ask all CPA mass workers to secure one subscription during the next period to overcome the present slump in the circulation.

We ask community clubs to establish a press apparatus to supervise the circulation of the paper, with special attention to following-up renewals.

We ask each club to establish Worker Brigades for more systematic canvassing with the paper, sale at factory gates, union halls and communities.

We ask shop workers and trade unionists to take small bundle orders of the paper for sale in shops and to union members.

And we call upon the state, county and club leaderships to place The Worker on the order of business and work out the necessary measures to bring about a decisive increase in the circulation of the paper within the next few months.

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3-Power Parley Goes Forward While GOP Hunts for Faults

By MAX GORDON

The vital three-power international security discussions at Dumbarton Oaks in Washington are making headway.

During the past few days the heads of the British, Soviet and American delegations have presented their proposals on the form of world organization to be built after the war and the methods by which force against aggressors is to be applied. Subcommittees have been set up to deal with these two central problems facing the conference.

The discussions are being held behind closed doors. From what has been learned, however, there appears to be no serious conflict in the points of view presented in the three reports. Each proposes somewhat similar methods of tackling the problem of maintaining a proper relationship between the Great Powers who have to furnish the physical guarantees for peace, and the smaller nations in the leading body of the organization to be set up among peace-loving nations.

Each set of proposals also provides for somewhat similar methods for taking collective action against aggressors, differing primarily in detail.

Meanwhile John Foster Dulles, Governor Dewey's personal ambassador, who arrived in Washington Tuesday, reflected the Governor's chip-on-the-shoulder attitude toward the conference by insisting that he be informed of all that is going on while refusing to make any commitments to keep the information to himself. He indicated that the Governor reserves the right to "criticize" conference decisions before they are made public.

The Governor appears to be far more anxious to "criticize" than to

aid in making the discussions a success. He apparently has decided to disregard the warning of Wendell Willkie last week that the GOP do nothing which would place the conference in jeopardy.

GOP JUST COMPLAINS

Besides Dewey's attack on the conference a week ago in which he charged that it was planning domination of small powers by the big ones, GOP spokesmen appear to be disturbed by other aspects of the conference. They object to the fact that the press is not permitted to sit in on the discussions and that there are no women delegates.

These Republican spokesmen evidently feel that if the conference

should succeed in setting up a world organization that will keep the peace for many years to come, the world will be unable to enjoy it because there were no newspapermen present and no women among the delegates.

Republican leaders have, at least, the merit of consistency. No international postwar discussions have been held to date, and no plans looking to international cooperation devised, that have not been attacked by GOP spokesmen with the object of discrediting them.

Starting with the first of the conferences on postwar relations—the world food and agriculture gathering at Hot Springs, Va., last year—they have obliquely or directly tried to hamper every specific measure looking toward world security and collaboration after the war.

Free Schappes, Dickstein Urges

Henry Ward Beer, president of the Federal Bar Association of New York, Northern New Jersey and Connecticut, and Rep. Samuel Dickstein have appealed to Gov. Dewey for clemency for Morris U. Schappes, City College teacher who has already serve nine months of a sentence arising out of the 1940 Rapp-Coudert witch-hunt in New York schools.

Congressman Dickstein's plea to Dewey declared:

"I am sure that an analysis of the testimony upon which the man was convicted will clearly show that this conviction was not due to any deliberate violation of the law. But for this conviction Schappes has been a useful member of the community and I believe he was sufficiently punished by his imprisonment so that he now warrants executive clemency at this time. By cutting down Schappes' imprisonment at this time you will be performing a real duty."

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Labor Leaders Tour War Zone

By HOWARD COWAN

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, ADVANCED COMMAND POST, AEF, Aug. 22 (Delayed) (UP).—Six U. S. labor leaders who are touring the European battle zone dropped in on Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for luncheon today to get first-hand impressions of how the war is being run from the top.

The labor leaders, who flew to England in a transport plane, said they had interviewed many GIs to get their ideas on how labor was helping with the war effort.

Frank F. Fenton, director of organization for the American Federation of Labor, said the soldiers were beginning to understand that "this strike talk is purely propaganda."

"Ninety per cent of them are in favor of unions," said R. J. Thomas, president of the United Automobile Workers Union (CIO).

Mr. Fenton said he had run across about a half dozen who told him word was being passed around that they would not get their jobs back when they returned after the war.

"We put a stop to that talk," Mr. Fenton said. "We have 120 odd small and large contracts and every one guarantees that drafted or enlisted men go back with accumulated service to their same job or one of equal pay and status."

David McDonald, secretary of the United Steel Workers (CIO), said 300,000 automobile workers and 200,000 steel workers now in the service were being carried on the union rolls in good standing without paying their dues.

"It will be better to make a few too many tanks and guns than to slow the pace of production as victory comes closer and let the war drag out months longer," General Eisenhower said.

Guard Vitamin C

Vitamin C content in evaporated milk can now be protected by vacuum sealing of cans.

In this corner

Negro Ban Practiced by USLTA
Must Be Abolished

Bill Mardo

Almost overlooked because of the campaign to crack down Jimcrow in the big leagues, is the equally disgusting discrimination practiced by the United States Lawn Tennis Association moguls.

Almost overlooked because tennis has been too long considered an exclusive, tea-party sport, is the reactionary anti-Negro ban unobtrusively wielded by the Forest Hills dilettantes.

But democracy can work on the tennis courts just as it does in the prize ring and on the track boards. Tennis, which is rapidly losing the phony untouchable aura purposely posed by the USLTA, is becoming more and more of a people's sport. With this change in its atmosphere, as increasing numbers of workers become attracted to tennis, the USLTA is going to find it decidedly difficult to avoid answering the people's indignation towards their Jimcrow policy.

There was a wonderful example of the way tennis should be played, when the National Negro Tennis Tournament got under way last week. But suppose you read the fine letter we received in this morning's mail:

Dear Bill:

New York City was honored last week-end to have been host to the American Tennis Association, which held the annual National Negro Tennis tournament here.

It was a grand event, lasted a week and brought forth a fine standard of tennis. Men's singles winner was Lloyd Scott of Prairie View, Texas. This fellow has something on the ball. He's deadly off the ground and quick as a flash with placements.

If Scott was given a chance at Forest Hills against Kramer, Hunt and some of the other first ten boys, despite the fact that Scott has never had the opportunities and training as these boys, it would be difficult to tell the outcome.

Tennis is a people's game. But the Negro people are barred from competition and membership in the United States Lawn Tennis Association. Negro tennis players are good enough to fight and die, but some of the die-hards in the USLTA don't think they're good enough to play at Forest Hills. But it won't be long—the good sense of the American people which has come to the fore as never before in this people's war won't let it be long.

The Negro National Tennis Association—the ATA—is way ahead of the USLTA in simple democracy. No player is barred from their tournament competition on account of race, color or creed. One white player got as far as the quarter-finals. Not only that, but Alice Marble and Mary Hardwick, world champions, gave exhibition singles matches against each other, and they teamed up with the ranking Negro men and women players to play mixed, inter-racial doubles. That was real democracy in action.

And who do you suppose presented the trophies? None other than Councilman Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., an old tennis player himself. Councilman Davis began his remarks of presentation by saying: "I've played in many tennis tournaments, but this is as close as I ever got to the national tennis championship."

Councilman Davis further declared: "The ATA has taken the lead by placing nothing above the game. Other tennis associations, out of step with the trend of the times, place race prejudice above tennis—for no matter how excellent the player, if his skin is black, he can't play at Forest Hills. Our next step must be to break down Jimcrow in the USLTA, in this people's game, even as we must do in big league baseball."

A crowd of almost a thousand attended the final rounds of the tournament which took place at the Cosmopolitan Tennis Club, 149 St. and Convent Ave. The ATA national tournament taught Forest Hills a lesson in American sportsmanship and simple democracy.

Sincerely,

A TENNIS FAN.

The Roundup

Urges Army-Navy Bond Game

By Phil Gordon

Rep. Samuel A. Weiss yesterday advocated scheduling the annual Army-Navy football game as a "billion-dollar war bond attraction" in either New York or Philadelphia this year.

Weiss predicted the game would probably be held in New York "if war front gasoline demands continue unabated, thus affecting transportation so that Philadelphia would be ruled out." He based his predictions on recent discussions with army and navy officials.

The game has been held in Annapolis and West Point in the past two years, with ticket sales restricted to residents of those cities.

Weiss, former college football referee and member of the Eastern Intercollegiate Football Officials' Association, pointed out that the Philadelphia stadium could accommodate more than 100,000 persons and termed the game a "great morale builder" for the public.

Six more servicemen have sent in entries for the national amateur tennis championships which will begin at Forest Hills Aug. 30, the U. S. Lawn Tennis Association announced yesterday.

Maj. Alexander Carver, flying fortress pilot in the southwest Pacific; Lieuts. William Gillespie,

Alastair Bradley Martin and Edmond Bradley Martin, air cadet Seymour Greenburg and Pvt. Tom Brown joined Lieuts. W. Donald McNeill and Gilbert Hunt and Pvt. David Freeman on the list of service entrants.

With Tuesday night's 9-8 victory over the Chicago Cubs, Mel Ott's hot-and-cold Giants finally won their first season series from any of the ball club. The Otters have copped 12 of the 19 games played against the Cubs, and with their final win over the Chicagoans, the Giants moved to within 1½ games of fourth place.

As they concluded their season's western trip with a 7-5 loss to the Pirates, the Dodgers looked back on their trip to the hinterlands with much disgust . . . and deservedly so.

The Bums' final tour saw them lose five out of 17, making their totals for the season's trips west a sad nine wins and 35 defeats, for a .205 percentage. . . . Some team, Mr. Rickey!

Baseball Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(Not including yesterday's game)

| | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|------|
| St. Louis | 69 | 51 | .575 | — |
| Boston | 64 | 55 | .538 | 4½ |
| New York | 62 | 55 | .530 | 5½ |
| Detroit | 62 | 56 | .525 | 6 |
| Chicago | 56 | 63 | .471 | 12½ |
| Cleveland | 57 | 65 | .467 | 13 |
| Philadelphia | 57 | 65 | .467 | 13 |
| Washington | 51 | 68 | .429 | 17½ |

No games scheduled yesterday.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | W. | L. | Pct. | G.B. |
|--------------|----|----|------|------|
| St. Louis | 86 | 29 | .748 | — |
| Pittsburgh | 69 | 46 | .600 | 17 |
| Cincinnati | 65 | 49 | .570 | 20½ |
| Chicago | 51 | 60 | .459 | 33 |
| New York | 53 | 65 | .449 | 34½ |
| Philadelphia | 45 | 67 | .402 | 39½ |
| Boston | 46 | 70 | .397 | 40½ |
| Brooklyn | 45 | 74 | .378 | 43 |

Chicago at St. Louis only game played yesterday.

Navy Dept. Bars Little From Pro Golf Meet

Lt. Lawson Little, former national open and national amateur champion, was barred by the Navy Department today from competing in the All-American Golf Tournament.

George S. May, sponsor of the tournament, said Little was barred under a Navy directive prohibiting Navy personnel from competing against professionals.

Little had hoped to compete and had been given an added incentive to win when his wife gave birth to twin daughters at St. Luke's hospital.

Expect Record Crowd For Negro Games Sun.

Advance sales indicate the largest crowd ever to see a Negro baseball program in New York will view Satchel Paige's appearance Sunday in a three-team doubleheader at Yankee Stadium.

The record is 27,000, set by Paige two years ago, but the right hander, who has played before 230,000 this season, is pitching some of the best ball of his career, at 38, and is drawing large crowds everywhere.

RADIO

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| WMCA—570 Kc. | WHN—1630 Kc. |
| WEAF—600 Kc. | WNEW—1100 Kc. |
| WOB—710 Kc. | WLIE—1190 Kc. |
| WJZ—770 Kc. | WOV—1230 Kc. |
| WNYS—830 Kc. | WNY—1330 Kc. |
| WABC—880 Kc. | WENT—1430 Kc. |
| WINS—890 Kc. | WQXR—1500 Kc. |

11 A.M. TO NOON

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 11:00—WEAF—Road to Life | 11:15—WJZ—Vic and Sade |
| 11:00—WJZ—News-Tro Harper | 11:30—WABC—Second Husband |
| 11:00—WABC—Breakfast With Breneman | 11:30—WJZ—Star Playhouse |
| 11:00—WABC—Honeycomb Hill | 11:45—WJZ—News; Cliff Edwards, Songs |
| 11:15—WABC—Vic and Sade | 11:45—WABC—Bright Horizon |
| 11:30—WABC—Star Playhouse | 11:45—WJZ—David Harum |
| 11:45—WJZ—News; Cliff Edwards, Songs | 11:45—WABC—Tobey's Topics |
| 11:45—WABC—Bright Horizon | 11:45—WJZ—Aunt Jenny's Stories |

NOON TO 2 P.M.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 12:00—WEAF—News Reports | 1:15—WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show |
| 12:00—WABC—Boake Carter, News | 1:30—WJZ—Lopez Orchestra |
| 12:00—WJZ—News; Kate Smith's Chat | 1:45—WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News |
| 12:15—WEAF—Talk—Maggi McNeill | 1:45—WJZ—Morgan Beatty, News |
| 12:15—WABC—Mealtime Melodies | 1:45—WABC—American Woman's Jury |
| 12:30—WEAF—Sky High, Variety Show | 1:45—WJZ—Galen Drake |
| 12:30—WABC—News; Juke Box | 1:45—WABC—The Goldbergs |
| 12:45—WJZ—News; Farm and Home | |
| 12:45—WABC—Helen Trent | |
| 12:45—WABC—Our Gal Sunday | |
| 1:00—WEAF—Mary Margaret McBride | |
| 1:00—WABC—News; Jack Berch, Songs | |
| 1:15—WJZ—H. R. Baukhage, News | |
| 1:15—WABC—Life Can Be Beautiful | |
| 1:15—WJZ—Woman's Exchange Show | |
| 1:30—WJZ—Lopez Orchestra | |
| 1:45—WABC—Bernardine Flynn, News | |
| 1:45—WJZ—Morgan Beatty, News | |
| 1:45—WABC—American Woman's Jury | |
| 1:45—WJZ—Galen Drake | |
| 1:45—WABC—The Goldbergs | |

2 P.M. TO 6 P.M.

| | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2:00—WEAF—The Guiding Light | 3:15—WABC—Ma Perkins |
| 2:00—WJZ—Martha Deane Program | 3:15—WJZ—Hollywood Star Time |
| 2:15—WABC—News Comments | 3:15—WABC—Tena and Tim |
| 2:15—WEAF—Today's Children | |
| 2:15—WJZ—Galen Drake | |
| 2:30—WABC—Joyce Jordan | |
| 2:30—WJZ—Woman in White | |
| 2:30—WABC—News; Talk—Jane Cowl | |
| 2:30—WJZ—Ed East and Polly | |
| 2:45—WABC—Young Dr. Malone | |
| 2:45—WJZ—Hymns of All Churches | |
| 3:00—WABC—Perry Mason | |
| 3:00—WJZ—A Woman of America | |
| 3:00—WABC—Real Stories | |
| 3:00—WJZ—Morton Downey | |
| 3:15—WABC—Ma Perkins | |
| 3:15—WJZ—Hollywood Star Time | |
| 3:15—WABC—Tena and Tim | |

Series Outcome Could Be Decided at Short

By CARL LUNDQUIST
(United Press Staff Correspondent)

Coincidental brilliance by Martin Marion of the Cardinals and Vernon Stephens of the Browns gave baseball men an easy formula today for settling the annual "most valuable player" award. They can stop short at shortstop and forget about the rest of the players.

It is almost axiomatic that the players named be members of pennant winning teams and since an all-St. Louis world series looms closer with each tic of the clock, the field can be narrowed to players on those two teams.

After that there may be arguments in favor of other stars, but in the interests of a realistic approach to the question, it would be hard to go beyond the two star short-fielders, who are just as well-equipped to win games with their bats as with their gloves and throwing arms.

The duel between Stephens and Marion if they meet in the series and their respective performances may have much to do with the final outcome.

Both have been recognized stars at the position for several seasons, but each has reached top brilliance in the current campaign, spearheading the infielders defensively and being more than sufficient offensively.

At bat Stephens has been the dominant factor in the Browns' consistency. He leads the American League in homers with 15 and in runs batted in with 36 and is considered one of the best "clutch hitters" in the circuit. Although his latest official batting average of .298 is not overly impressive, it is tops for the regulars on the team and reflects the "hitless magic" with which the Browns have stayed up in the race.

Despite the fact that overly-enthusiastic American League partisans have started to compare his fielding ability with that of the

rangy Marion, Stephens still has something to concede defensively. Although he is as fast and often times as sure, he lacks the finesse, baseball acumen that makes Marion the recognized peer of all the shortstops now operating. Acting as the starter or pivot man of the majority of double plays, the fast-footed Marion probably more than any other player is responsible for the remarkable success of the Cardinal pitchers. There is seldom a game when he fails to turn in at least one breath-taking play, although he has a facility for making hard stops look easy.

Because of the preponderance of long distance hitters in the Cardinal lineup, Marion bats in seventh position whereas Stephens is the clean-up man, a fact which gives the Browns shortstop a slight hitting advantage. However, from his lowly spot, Marion has compiled an official .275 average and has driven in 50 runs.

Of course if the Yankees, Red Sox or Tigers should edge in ahead of the Browns, there would have to be some revision of calculations. Second baseman George Stinnett of the Yankees and Bobby Doerr of the Red Sox are the respective standouts on their teams. There would be a long hot debate whether pitcher Hal Newhouse or this mound-mate Paul (Dizzy) Trout of the Tigers had been more valuable to his team, but the roll-call of standouts can just about be limited to this select group.

All of the major league teams except the Chicago Cubs and St. Louis Cardinals had an off-day in the schedule yesterday. They were scheduled for a night game at St. Louis.

Radio Concerts

6-6:55 P.M., WLIE—Great Classics.
7:00-8 P.M., WNYC (also FM)—Masterwork Hour of Beethoven music by Arthur Schnabel, pianist.
7:30-8 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Musical Spotlight.
8-9 P.M., WQXR (also FM)—Symphony

Hall.
7:30-10 P.M., WOR—Antonini Orchestra; Victoria Cordova, soprano, and Harrison Knox, tenor, are the singers.
10:30-11 P.M., WOR—The Symphonette, and Misha Piastro, violinist.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 3:30—WEAF—Pepper Young | 7:45—WOR—The Answer Man |
| 3:30—WJZ—Dr. Eddy's Food Forum | 7:45—WJZ—Chester Bowles—Talk |
| 3:30—WABC—Appointment with Life | 8:00—WEAF—Those We Love |
| 3:30—WJZ—Bob Trout | 8:00—WABC—Frank Sinatra, News |
| 3:30—WNYC—Treasury Star Parade | 8:00—WJZ—News Comments |
| 3:45—WEAF—Right to Happiness | 8:00—WABC—Suspense—Play |
| 3:45—WJZ—The High Places | 8:15—WOR—Nick Carter |
| 4:00—WEAF—Backstage Wife | 8:15—WJZ—Lum and Abner |
| 4:00—WABC—John Gambling, Talk | 8:30—WEAF—Music of the Evening |
| 4:00—WJZ—Correspondents Abroad | 8:30—WOR—The Better Half—Quiz |
| 4:15—WEAF—Service Time | 8:30—WJZ—Town Meeting |
| 4:15—WJZ—Stella Dallas | 8:30—WABC—Death Valley Sheriff |
| 4:30—WABC—News; Recorded Show | 8:55—WABC—Bill Henry, News |
| 4:30—WEAF—Lorenzo Jones | |
| 4:30—WJZ—Pull Speed Ahead | |
| 4:45—WEAF—Young Wilder Brown | |
| 4:45—WJZ—Hop Harrigan | |
| 4:45—WABC—Raymond Scott Orchestra | |
| 5:00—WEAF—When a Girl Marries | |
| 5:00—WJZ—Uncle Don | |
| 5:00—WABC—Terry and the Pirates | |
| 5:15—WEAF—We Love and Learn | |
| 5:15—WJZ—Chick Carter | |
| 5:15—WABC—Dick Tracy | |
| 5:30—WEAF—Just Plain Bill | |
| 5:30—WJZ—Adventures of Tom Mix | |
| 5:30—WABC—Jack Armstrong | |
| 5:45—WEAF—Front Page Farrell | |
| 5:45—WJZ—Superman | |
| 5:45—WABC—Sea Hunt | |
| 5:45—WJZ—Wilderness Road | |

6 P.M. TO 9 P.M.

| | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 6:00—WEAF—News Reports | 7:00—WABC—News; John B. Kennedy |
| 6:00—WJZ—Sydney Moseley, News | 7:00—WABC—News; New Calmer |
| 6:15—WEAF—Concert Music | 7:00—WJZ—Newsreel |
| 6:15—WJZ—Ethel and Albert | 7:00—WABC—Sports—Ted Husing |
| 6:30—WEAF—News—Frank Singler | 7:00—WJZ—Whose War; Sports Talk |
| 6:30—WABC—Jeri Sullivan, Songs | 7:00—WJZ—Spotlight—Clyde Kittell |
| 6:40—WEAF—Spotlight—Clyde Kittell | 7:00—WABC—Lowell Thomas |
| 6:45—WEAF—Lowell Thomas | 7:00—WJZ—Sports, Stan Lomax |
| 6:45—WABC—The World Today, News | 7:00—WJZ—Henry J. Taylor, News |
| 6:55—WABC—William L. Shirer, News | 7:00—WABC—Johnny Mercer Show |
| 7:00—WEAF—Pulton Lewis, Jr., News | 7:00—WJZ—Musical Mysteries |
| 7:00—WABC—I Love a Mystery | 7:00—WJZ—Lissa Sergio, News |
| 7:15—WEAF—News—John W. Vandercook | 7:15—WABC—Victory Is Our Business |
| 7:15—WJZ—Victory Is Our Business | 7:15—WABC—Perry Mason |
| 7:25—WQXR—News; Concert Music | 7:30—WEAF—Charlie Chan—Play |
| 7:30—WABC—Arthur Hale, News | 7:30—WJZ—Diana, the Jesters, Songs |
| 7:30—WABC—Mr. Keen | 7:30—WJZ—Johannes Steel, News |

WANT-ADS

| | 1 time | 3 times | 7 times |
|----------|--------|---------|---------|
| per word | .07 | .05 | .03 |
| per line | .07 | .05 | .03 |

Deadlines: Noon Daily. For Sunday Wednesday 12 noon; for Monday, Saturday 12 noon.

APARTMENT WANTED

TWO reliable young men desire 2-room apartment, downtown Manhattan. Write Box 109, c-o Daily Worker.

Literary Lookout

Some Recommended Reading
On Our South American Neighbors

By Samuel Putnam

No one who is interested in the subject of inter-American relations and hemisphere solidarity should fail to have a look at the article by Hubert Herring, entitled "How Now, Good Neighbor," in the current July issue of the Inter-American magazine. Mr. Herring is director of the Committee of Cultural Relations with Latin America, a post he has held since 1928 (many will be surprised to know that the committee has been in existence as long as that).

What the author endeavors to do is to strike a rough balance-sheet of the Good Neighbor policy, with the object of seeing what its future is likely to be, once the Nazi-Japanese threat to our security has been removed.

"With the passing of the crisis," he says, "the Good Neighbor may grow pallid. In Washington, he is being kicked about. In the capitals of Latin America, he is subjected to scrutiny."

Mr. Herring's outlook on the whole is tinged with a considerable amount of pessimism—possibly, if a rumor reaching this desk is true, for the reason, among others, that the appropriation for his own valuable committee is being cut off by the office of Nelson Rockefeller, Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs. That, to my mind, would be sufficient ground for pessimism, from an impersonal point of view; but I do not think this is the sole explanation by any means.

One thing is certain: he is not one of the "hate-Roosevelt crowd" that is always "sniping at the Good Neighbor policy." He has nothing but contempt for Senator Butler and his kind. He does, however, have a number of bones to pick with the State Department. Our diplomatic representatives, he asserts, are inclined to play up to the reactionary ruling class, for whom the people is "the great beast," while ignoring "the great rank and file of the middle class, the industrial workers, the abler farmers" for whom democracy is good news—glad tidings which our ambassadors too often fail to bring them.

RECOMMENDED READING

Readers of this column frequently inquire what magazine I recommend on Latin America. I believe that the Inter-American, edited by a stalwart liberal, Dr. John I. B. McCulloch, is just about the best in the field. For one thing Dr. McCulloch has stood his ground valiantly in making known the truth about the Mexican Sinarquistas, and this despite strong

protests from certain Catholic circles.

Which reminds me: there is soon to be a new periodical on the stands, known as The Americas. It is to be a quarterly and, like the Inter-American, will be published from Washington, D. C., by the Academy of American Franciscan History. This means that it will be under Catholic auspices. It will be devoted to inter-American cultural history.

Under the title of Teheran y los Estados Unidos, Earl Browder's speech at the plenum of the National Committee of the Communist Party last January has just been published in Spanish, in the (as always) excellent translation of the well known Puerto Rican writer, Rene Jimenez Malaret, who translated the Dean of Canterbury's Soviet Power.

Another item which you should put on your list, if you wish to keep up with the latest inside news from Latin America, is the fortnightly bulletin published by the Council for Pan American Democracy, 23 West 26th Street, New York City. It also is called The Americas.

Dr. Juan Marinello, member of the Cuban cabinet and one of Latin America's foremost critics, writes me that he has just returned to Havana after an arduous three months of campaigning in the provinces for election to the Senate. "I have been successful," he writes me, and I am happy about it, although I well know the responsibility which such a post entails in Cuba at this moment, in view of the potential situation which is developing there."

And that cleans up our Latin American notes for today. Hasta luego!

Nimitz Speaks on Naval Aviation

Adm. Chester W. Nimitz, Commander in Chief of the Pacific Fleet will speak from Pearl Harbor on the March of Time program Thursday, Aug. 24 (NBC, 10:30 p.m., EWT).

Adm. Nimitz, speaking to help observe the 31st anniversary of naval aviation, will give the latest news on naval action in the Pacific and tell of the progress of this branch of the service in the Pacific area.

Guest of Hope



FARLEY GRANGER (left), young actor who made his screen debut in Samuel Goldwyn's The North Star, is a recent enlistee in the United States Navy. Here he visits Virginia Mayo and Bob Hope on the set of The Princess and the Pirate, produced by Samuel Goldwyn.

Film Review

All Is Not Gold That Glitters

By FRANK ANTICO

The old Hollywood joke is true. Kismet, the new MGM film at the Astor, is stupendous, colossal and positively mediocre. No cost has been spared, glittering costumes and gleaming sets have been rolled out by the thousands of yards, scores of dancing girls parade their pulchritude, multitudes of extras create barbaric court scenes which radiate a World's Fair galaxy of colors—and yet when you add the whole fantastic thing up, you're left with a cipher. It's a beautiful package, expensively wrapped, containing nothing.

In Kismet, Hollywood's explorers are again prospecting in the fabulous realms of Baghdad, mecca of the escapists. They have struck pay-dirt so often in that region that they have now got the technique down pat.

THE FILM STORY

The theme: Only fairy-tales come true. The situation: The Caliph, ruler of all Arabia, a handsome young man indeed (James Craig), follows the practice of his story-book fathers by walking the streets at night meeting the people. Sure enough, behind a scalable wall, he finds his beloved (Joy Ann Page), the most beautiful and only daughter of the King of Beggars (Ronald Colman). She loves him for what he is disguised to be, a gardener's son, and later, when her pop fixes it up so that she can marry the Grand Vizier, a second-grade monarch (Edward Arnold), the plot gets awfully complicated with the contest between love and lavishness.

The audience is throughout consoled by the certainty that the beggar's daughter is, in either dispensation, guaranteed freedom from want.

ENTER MISS DIETRICH

But that's not all. You get a double-header for your money this time, for the King of the Beggars must have his fun too. Enter The Lady of the Moonlight, as Mr. Colman whisperingly terms Marlene Dietrich. Spare us the ecstasy of recounting the slinky ins-and-outs of the Moonlight Lady's dalliance, dancing and dialogue. Shame on a first-night tittering audience that has no respect for a sinuous sex!

The production offers no opportunity for acting, and the actors

Third Week for They Met in Moscow

The Soviet comedy-love story They Met in Moscow begins its third week today (Thursday) at the Irving Place Theatre.

Gary Cooper Visits Wounded Soldiers

Gary Cooper has started his New York vacation with a round of visits to service men in hospitals. When the schedule prepared for him is finished, he will confer with Paul Shields on business affairs related to the as yet untitled picture with which he makes his bow as a film producer. He expects to return to the West Coast on Sept. 5.

THE STAGE

THE THEATRE GUILD presents (in association with Jack M. Skirball) JACOBOWSKY and COLONEL. The FRANZ WERFEL-S. N. BEHRMAN COMEDY Staged by ELIA KAZAN LOUIS CALHORN ANNABELLA OSCAR J. EDWARD BROMBERG MARTIN BECK, 45th W. of 8th Ave. - Air Cond. Evenings 8:30. Matinees THURS. and SAT., 2:30

MICHAEL TODD presents BOBBY CLARK in MEXICAN HAYRIDE by Herbert A. Gresham Fields Staged by HASSARD SHORT SONGS BY COLE PORTER WINTER GARDEN, 8th W. & 5th St. Cl. 7-3181 AIR-COND. Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. & SAT. 2:30 "A 3 ACT THUNDERBOLT."—Walter Winchell LILLIAN HELLMAN'S New Play CORNELIA OTIS DENNIS DUDLEY SKINNER KING DIGGES THE SEARCHING WIND Evs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT. 2:30 FULTON, 10th St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-638 AIR-CONDITIONED

KISMET, an MGM picture, directed by William Dieterle, screen play by John Meehan, story by Edward Knoblock, with Ronald Colman, Marlene Dietrich, James Craig, Edward Arnold, Hugh Herbert, Joy Ann Page, Florence Bates, Harry Davenport. At the Astor.

relax all over the place. A couple of good words must be said, however, for the technicolor and the music. Until the eyes become surfeited with them, the sparkling, dazzling colors succeed in distracting the attention from the dialogue, which is phrased with phony archaicism. And the music is a pleasant relief from the Bagdady language.

The temptation to contrast the Kismet spectacle with the quieter Soviet film, Adventure in Bokhara, which opened this week at the Stanley, is too great to be resisted.

The latter, film, too, is a fable, but its scenery is never bigger than its people, its love affair glows without the aid of a thick coat of gilt, its masses are alive human beings who are more important than the clothing on their backs, and its content is wise as the legends and

fairytales which spring from the living experiences of the people. The actors of Adventure in Bokhara are on a holiday too, but it is a joyous holiday in a sparkling pool of culture, and the splash they make is refreshing to the audience.

Kismet, on the other hand, is wrinkled and aged, despite all the gloss applied. Its monumental mansions are constructed of the sands of Arabia, and its people are made of the same crumbling material. Though it appropriates a site of antiquity for its sounding board, it speaks with the voice of a child. It attempts to substitute for the gold of human wisdom and human laughter the shoddy counterfeit which is mined in darkness.

Were O. Henry alive today, he would Point with an impatient finger for a tour of his Bagdad, and he would point with an impatient finger: See here, and here, and there! Look at New York, that most fantastic and wonderful of cities. Look at America, where the magic of the people is at work every day. Take this magic and this fantasy, put your pretty ribbons on it, let your minds get giddy with the wonder of it and let your imaginations get agile with the ever-renewing youth of it. Here is the liquor worthy of your fanciest bottles. Give us a drink of it.

MOTION PICTURES

MANHATTAN
ALHAMBRA
COLISEUM
81st STREET
86th STREET
58th STREET
HAMILTON
125th STREET
REGENCY
RIVERSIDE
23rd STREET
BROADWAY
CASTLE HILL
CHESTER
FORDHAM
FRANKLIN
MARBLE HILL
PELHAM
ROYAL
WESTCHESTER
MT. VERNON
NEW ROCH.
WHITE PLAINS
YONKERS

STARTS TODAY

It's a Cinemasterpiece... Walter Winchell

FREDRIC ALEXIS

MARCH SMITH

Thrilling successor to 'The MALTESE FALCON'

'ADVENTURES OF MARK TWAIN'

and

'The MASK OF DIMITRIOS'

Alon HALE
C. Aubrey SMITH
Donald CRISP

with SYDNEY GREENSTREET
FAYE EMERSON • PETER LORRE

BROOKLYN
BUSHWICK
DYER
GREENPOINT
KENMORE
MADISON
ORPHEUM
PROSPECT
REPUBLIC
TRUYOU
COURT ISLAND
QUEENS
FLUSHING
MIDWAY
FORD HILLS
RICH. HILL
STRAND
14th ST. & 6th AVE.

Maxwell Anderson's Prize Play!

'THE EVE OF ST. MARK'

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Late Bulletins

FDR Tells Big 3 Delegates: Must Block War by Force

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UP).—President Roosevelt, calling upon the big powers to "hang on" to their wartime friendship, today warned delegates to the world security talks here that "the peril of Nazism will always be before us" as long as the young generation of Nazis have anything to say about Germany.

Mr. Roosevelt, receiving some 40 delegates to the Dumbarton Oaks talks, said:

"The prisoners of 17, 18, 20 that we are capturing now—both on the French front and the Soviet front—these German prisoners of that age are even worse in their Nazism than the prisoners of 40 and 45. And therefore, as long as these young men have anything to say about it, the peril of azism will always be before us."

The President emphasized the importance of the people of the four big powers getting to know each other.

"We have got to make, not merely a peace, but a peace that will last, and a peace in which the larger nations will work absolutely in unison in preventing war by force," he said. "But the four of us have to be friends, conferring all the time—the basis of getting to know each other—putting their feet up on the table."

A few hours after the President received the delegates at the White House, John Foster Dulles, foreign policy adviser to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, conferred for more than two and one-half hours with Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Negro Elks' Convention Hears Call for a Permanent FEPC

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Enforcement of the directives of the Fair Employment Practice Committee keynoted the report of J. Finley Wilson, Grand Exalted ruler, to the opening session of the 45th annual convention of the Independent Benevolent Order of Elks, now in session here.

Twelve hundred men delegates and an equal number of women, representing a membership of 403,000 Negro Elks in all parts of the United States, are taking part.

"We must," said Wilson, "aid the non-partisan movement toward a permanent Fair Employment Practice Committee. We shall insist that not one dime be paid those industries which fail to sanction the directives of the FEPC."

"Incidents of recent date in Philadelphia signify that the Negro is no longer to be accorded the bottom rung of the ladder of economic progress. What we have won, however, is but half the battle. If an executive order from the President, as Commander-in-Chief, can abolish discrimination in war industries we shall demand similar abolition of discrimination in all branches of the national government, whether at Washington or Atlanta or Dallas, Tex."

Featuring the Sunday morning session at Pilgrim Baptist Church was the hard-hitting sermon delivered to the delegates by the Rev. A. Clayton Powell, who recently won the nomination for Congress on the Democratic, Republican and ALP ticket in New York's Harlem.

New Leader's Washington Man Arrested as Draft Dodger

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23. — Will Allen, Washington correspondent for the New Leader, was released on \$500 bail yesterday pending trial in New York on charges of draft evasion.

Allen was charged by the FBI with having made false statements to his draft board concerning his support of a wife and a child. He waived extradition for removal to New York.

Formerly known in New York and Washington as Allen G. Grobin, Allen has written for some time for the New Leader under the name of Jonathan Stout.

In his New Leader pieces, Allen-Grobin-Stout displayed a remarkably fertile imagination which was never hampered by the facts.

He was formerly a writer for the Scripps-Howard Washington Daily News specializing in red-baiting articles. He has continued the same specialty in the New Leader.

While writing for the New Leader under the name of Stout, he has acted as a Washington representative for David Dubinsky's International Ladies Garment Workers Union under the name of William

Allen and has written under that name in the union's magazine, Justice.

Allen-Grobin-Stout is an editor and one of the moving spirits in a new weekly news service which has tried to break into the labor press under the name of Labor Press Associates.

Cuban Printers In Protest Strike

HAVANA, Aug. 23 (UP).—Newspapers throughout Cuba announced today that they would publish no editions for 24 hours after noon Wednesday because of a protest strike by mechanical employees against their exclusion from a newly-decreed general wage increase for Cuban workers.

The workers in letters to newspaper directors made plain that the strike was not directed against the papers but against the government action which excluded them from the general increase.

Publication will be resumed at noon Thursday.

Daily Worker

New York, Thursday, August 24, 1944



American MP's are overwhelmed by the task of registering the enormous number of Nazi prisoners flowing into Allied hands in southern France. The line forms to the left, the line forms to the right, and still the Nazis flow on, to the overflowing prison pens.

The Veteran Commander

LAST PHASE IN THE BATTLE OF FRANCE

FOR all practical purposes the Germans are finished in France except for a strip along the northeastern frontier. This strip is about 300 miles long and 80 miles wide and is bordered at one end by the Channel and the other by the upper Rhine. It lies between Belgium, Luxembourg and Germany on one side and the railroad line Abbeville-Amlens-Reims-Vitry-Belfort on the other. It contains the "rocket-area" facing England, the seaward extension of the Maginot line which the Germans have probably built up and the "inverted" Maginot line itself. It will be defended by the "super-Nazified" Fifteenth Army Group and by the remnants of the German troops who will escape from the series of loose pockets which are forming in the rest of France.

It may now be said with a reasonable degree of confidence that the operations in the part of France outside the above strip are nothing but more or less large-scale mopping up operations.

The British, Canadians and Gen. Patton's left are mopping up the Seventh German Army.

Patton's right is seemingly racing for Dijon, while Patch's center is also racing there via captured Grenoble. In the huge pocket (which covers half of France) west of these spearheads the Maquis have taken over 14 departments of France. Patch is approaching the Department of Haute Savole where the Maquis have been entrenched for months.

The ports of Brest, St. Nazaire, Bordeaux, Marseille and Toulon are still in German hands, but cannot hold out for long because their garrisons have no communications with the outside world whatsoever.

It is probable that Gen. Patton's armor has already swung east of Paris and that his tanks have reached the Marne.

Thus the Battle of France is approaching its last phase which will be the battle for the above described northeastern strip. The last phase of the Battle of France will in fact also be the first phase of the Battle for Germany.

THE Soviet armies of the Second and Third Ukrainian Fronts went over to the offensive three days ago and have captured Iasi. Kishinev and the German-Romanian army group there are in a deep pocket and a new encirclement is likely if only the enemy does not move out very quickly. All railroads out of Kishinev have been cut by the capture of Leipzigskaya and Unghevi.

North of Warsaw Soviet troops have reached the Bug on a broad front, but have not crossed it, even if some papers say so. Furthermore, the Belostok-Warsaw railroad has not been cleared yet and the junction of Malkinia still holds out. Thus all talk about an "attack on Warsaw" is nothing but idle chatter. Of late a number of dispatches datelined "Moscow" have been appearing in the press. Such dispatches contain sensational and inaccurate information about events on the Eastern Front (such was a dispatch yesterday announcing the "crossing of the Bug").

The situation in the Riga sector is not clear. It is quite possible that the trap around Lindemann's armies has been snapped shut again, this time, perhaps, closer to Riga. (The Germans speak of Soviet troops having reached "the Riga beaches.")

The total German-Romanian losses on the Romanian-Bessarabian front during Aug. 20, 21 and 22 were: 25,000 officers and men killed, 12,700 captured; 187 tanks, 926 guns of various calibres and 2,557 machine guns destroyed and captured. The high percentage of captives is very significant.

ITU Convention Asks 'Little Steel' Revision

By HARRY FAINARU

GRAND RAPIDS, Aug. 23.—The delegates to the 87th convention of the International Typographical Union approved unanimously today a call for unity between the AFL and CIO.

The proposition, submitted by Delegate Norman W. Walker of San Jose, Cal., and reported favorably by the Resolutions Committee, recommended that "the 87th International Typographical Union con-

vention . . . request that the two 'peace' committees of the AFL and the CIO begin immediate conferences to unite the two great labor organizations."

The convention this morning unanimously approved the General Executive Council recommendations on the "Little Steel Formula."

These recommendations are:

1. That the War Labor Board revert to the principle it established when it announced that a 15 percent increase in the cost of living

warranted a 15 percent increase in wages.

2. That it should set a new ceiling as a more accurate reflection of the increased cost of living.

3. That it recognize as approved any wage scale up to the increase in the cost of living and, in cases of employers not directly charging wages against war materials, that increases negotiated up to 50 percent stand as approved.

4. That ceiling prices on commodities be enforced.

